

# PACIFIC PULP *and* PAPER INDUSTRY

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U. S. Department of Agriculture

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Number 4

MARCH, 1928

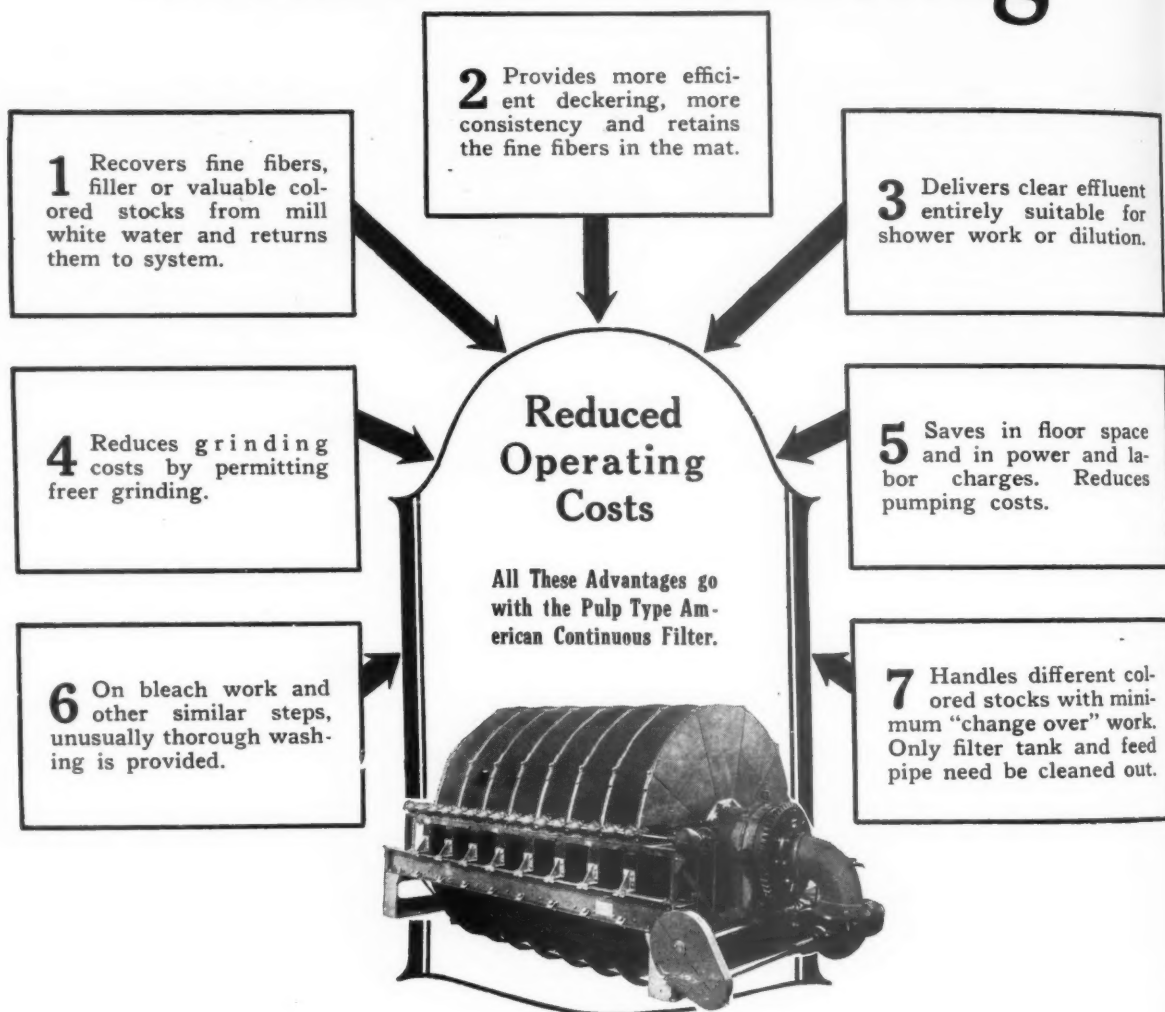
\$4.00 Per Year  
Single Copies, 35 Cents



## ALASKA

An Engineering Party Goes North This Month to Study Locations for Prospective News Print Mills That Will Utilize Alaska's Resources of Pulp Timber, Water Power and Sheltered Waterways

# All Advantages Point to *One* Thing



**M**ORE than 60,000 square feet of filter area carried by American Filters in paper mills in the States and Canada definitely establish the value of this filter as a "cost reducer".

Full detailed information will be given on any point desired.

## UNITED FILTERS CORPORATION

Main Office and Laboratory — Hazleton, Pa.

New York

Chicago

Salt Lake City

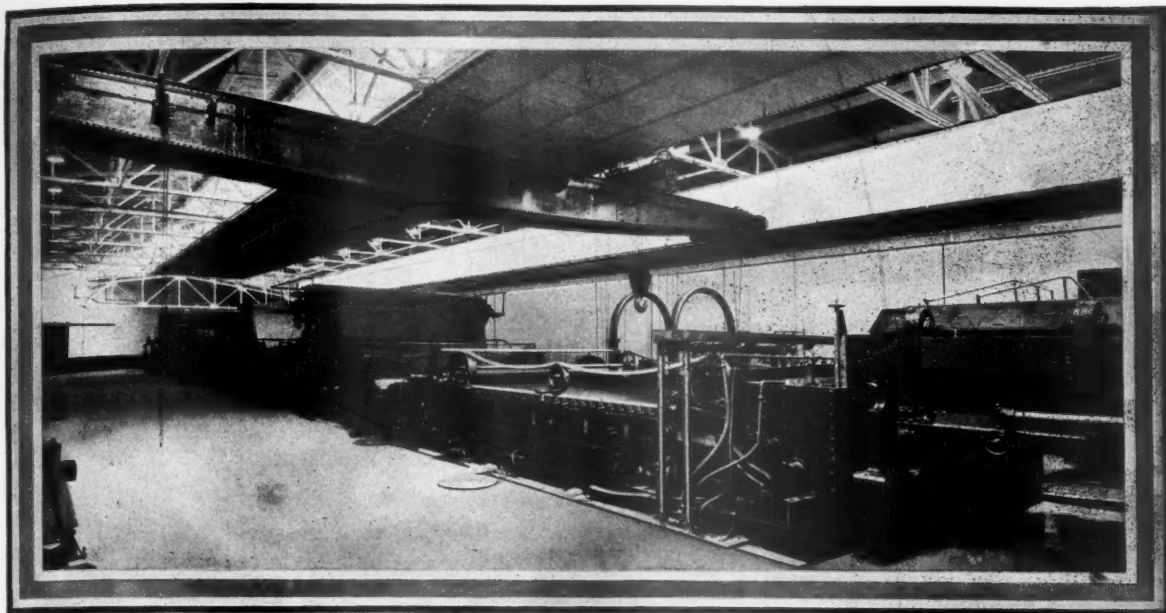
Los Angeles

Pacific Coast Office—Central Building—Los Angeles, Cal.

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*View of wet end of 200-inch book machine with Beloit Removable Fourdrinier and Aldrich High-Speed Shake.  
Removing tracks at the left swing into position when required without handling.*

## No Extra Crew Needed to Change Wires on the Removable

**C**HANGING wires on the REMOVABLE FOURDRINIER is like stepping on the self-starter of your car compared with cranking the old way. Saving unnecessary time, labor and danger is the function of both.

Rolling out as a unit, makes it possible to put new wires on the BELOIT REMOVABLE in minimum time without lifting heavy parts, without dismantling or re-assembling.

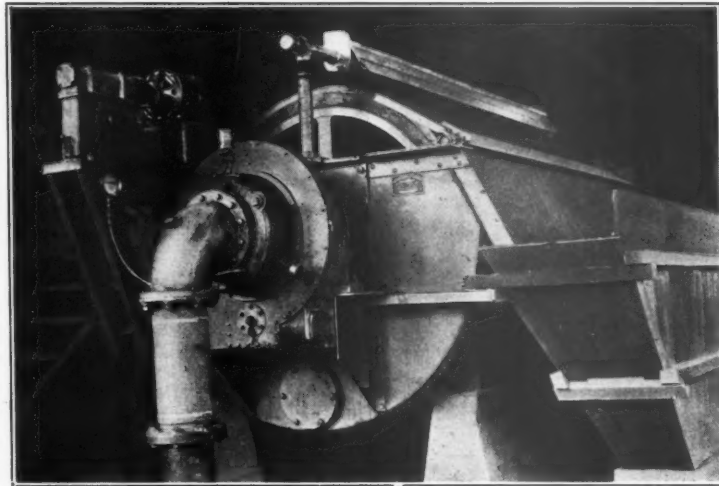
**THE REMOVABLE WAY IS THE MODERN WAY**

BELOIT IRON WORKS, BELOIT, WIS., U. S. A.

# The BELOIT



When writing to BELOIT IRON WORKS please mention PACIFIC PULP & PAPER INDUSTRY



*Oliver Sulphite Decker in An Oregon Mill*

A Pacific Coast Paper Company has recently ordered, for a Mill now under construction

## **TEN OLIVERS**

Four of them High Density Thickeners and six for Washing after Bleach.

Olivers were selected because they had proved themselves in other mills belonging to this Company.

Olivers are built in different types and sizes for use as Lime Mud Washers, Bleach Washers, Ground Wood Deckers, Pulp Deckers, Thickeners, Save-Alls.

# **Oliver Continuous Filter Co.**

San Francisco  
503 Market St.

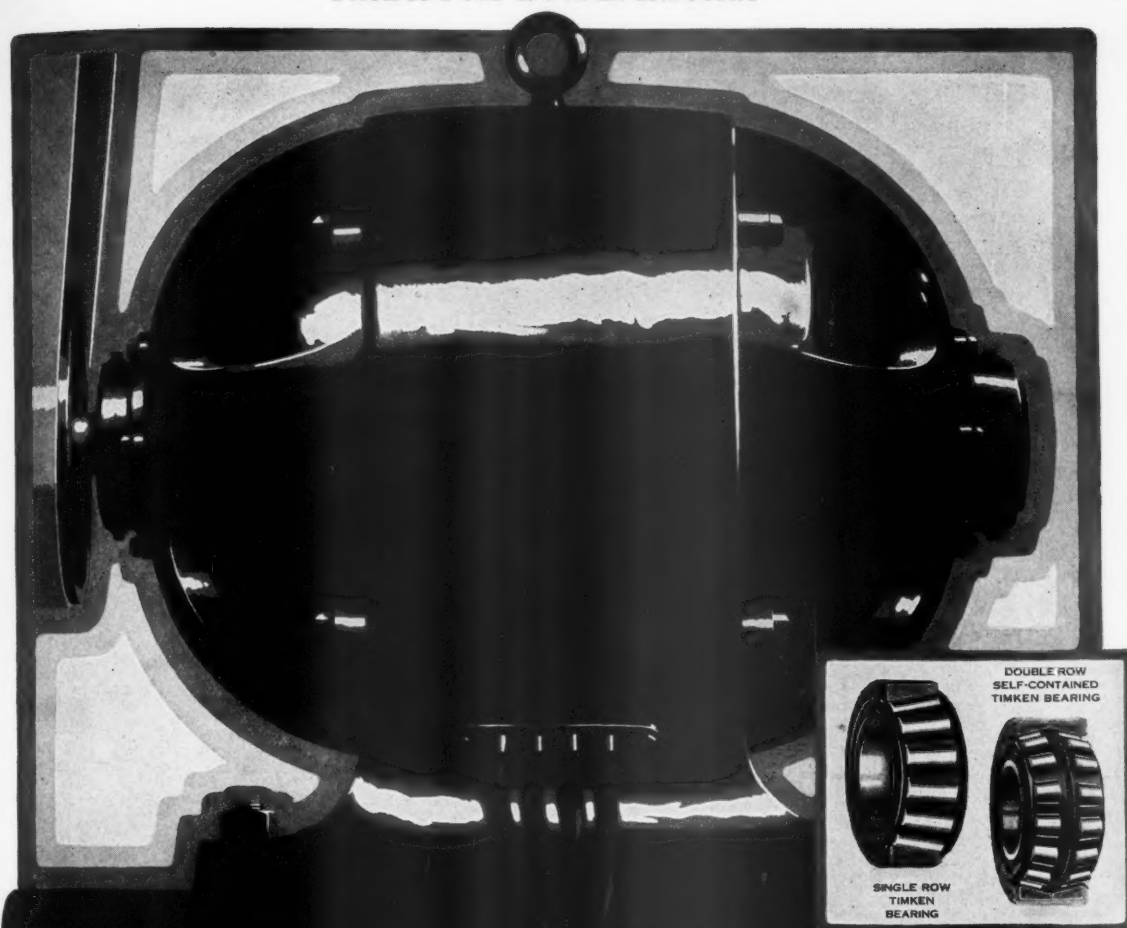
Oakland, Calif.  
4th and Madison Sts.

New York  
33 West 42nd Street  
Johannesburg, So. Africa  
E. L. Bateman, Locarno House

London  
150 Southampton Row  
Honolulu, T. H.  
W. A. Ramsay, Ltd.

*When writing to OLIVER CONTINUOUS FILTER CO. please mention PACIFIC PULP & PAPER INDUSTRY*





## Electric Motors for Any Hook-Up

No longer must you buy motors that fit only one job! No longer need the combination of thrust and radial load concern you. No longer do type of drive or mounting position make any difference. For the *thrust-radial* electric motor is here!

Tell the motor manufacturer merely the horse-power, the general nature of the service—and specify Timken Tapered Roller Bearings. Then the motors you get are sure to work perfectly in floor, wall or ceiling positions—on direct drive—or with flat belt, V-belt, chain, or rope—and spur, helical, or herringbone gear. It is all made possible by Timken Bearings—the modern electric motor bearings, with far broader functions than friction-elimination alone!

Friction-wear, thrust-wear, radial-wear, and shock-wear are overcome. The original gap is precisely maintained. Abrasion and burn-outs are eliminated. Fire-risk is minimized; more favorable insurance obtained. Starting is easier and quicker. Dripping damage is prevented by the perfect bearing closure. And lubrication cost and attention become negligible.

To motors, as to all types of equipment throughout all Industry, Timken Bearings bring the greatest endurance and economy ever known. The records of thousands of Timken-equipped motors, during years of service, are the proof. Capitalize these tremendous advantages for yourself, by specifying Timken Bearings in your orders for electric motors.

THE TIMKEN ROLLER BEARING CO., CANTON, OHIO

# TIMKEN *Tapered Roller* BEARINGS

When writing THE TIMKEN ROLLER BEARING CO., please mention PACIFIC PULP AND PAPER INDUSTRY.

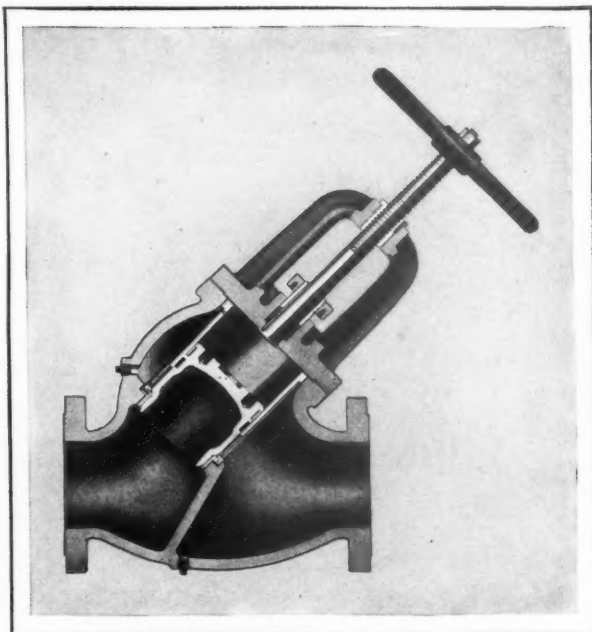
150 Pounds Pressure



## CRANE VALVES



2500 Pounds Pressure

*Crane Y Pattern Automatic Stop Check Valve*

## *The same basic design for fifteen years*

Fifteen years ago, Crane engineers designed the Y pattern stop-check valve. Intended to prevent serious accidents when boiler pressure dropped below header pressure, it was radically different from any other valve previously used for the purpose.

Since then it has been subjected again and again to conditions in which no other valve has given satisfaction. On guard in boiler-leads to the header when more than one boiler is connected to the same main, it automatically and instantly

cuts off the boiler if a tube fails, if a joint in the boiler-lead bursts, or any other emergency develops.

Holding back the steam, it enables men to work inside the boiler. By cutting the incapacitated boiler out of a series, it prevents trouble in a single boiler from shutting down the entire plant.

Crane Co. has records of this valve on file telling of five years and more of service without trouble or expense under many kinds of conditions in power plants in all parts of the country.

# CRANE

*Address all inquiries to Crane Co., Chicago*

**GENERAL OFFICES: CRANE BUILDING, 836 S. MICHIGAN AVENUE, CHICAGO**

*Branches and Sales Offices in One Hundred and Sixty-two Cities*

*National Exhibit Rooms: Chicago, New York, Atlantic City, San Francisco, and Montreal*

*Works: Chicago, Bridgeport, Birmingham, Chattanooga, Trenton; Montreal, and St. John, Quebec; Ipswich, England*

**CRANE EXPORT CORPORATION: NEW YORK, SAN FRANCISCO, MEXICO CITY, HAVANA**

**CRANE LIMITED: CRANE BUILDING, 1170 BEAVER HALL SQUARE, MONTREAL**

**CRANE-BENNETT, LTD., LONDON**

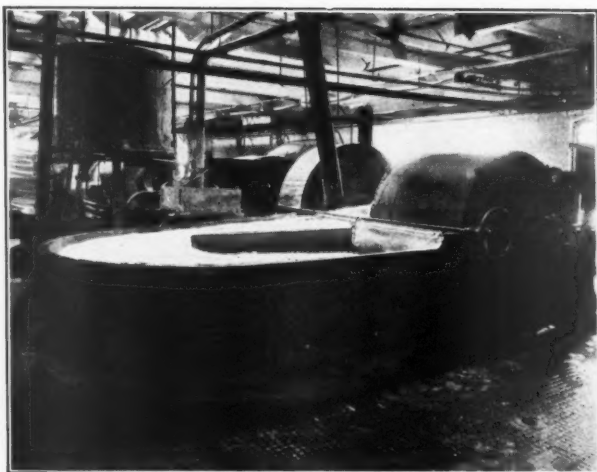
**CRANE: PARIS, BRUSSELS**

*When writing to CRANE Co. please mention PACIFIC PULP & PAPER INDUSTRY*



# WHAT PRICE PER TON?

WHAT DOES IT COST PER TON IN YOUR  
BEATER ROOM?



*Dilts NEW TYPE Beaters on Kraft*

A certain mill in the "Middle West" has effected beater power saving of 31.7% per ton of stock after installing Dilts NEW TYPE Beating Engines\*

Other mills using Dilts NEW TYPE Beaters show similar good results.

How can YOU meet competition against those mills if you continue to operate with your old beater equipment? Your cost per ton will be too high.

\*See page 31, The Paper Trade Journal, issue of Jan. 26.

In the year just ended, the sales of Dilts Beating Engines increased 117% over the previous year.

There is no question about the superiority of the Dilts NEW TYPE Beating Engines, and the progressive mills are rapidly installing them.

Among 1927 sales are NEW TYPE beater equipments to the following mills:

The Southern International Paper Co., Backus-Brooks Company, Lincoln Pulp & Paper, Ltd., Tumwater Paper Mills Company, St. Regis Paper Company, West Jersey Paper Manufacturing Company, Howard Smith Paper Mills, Ltd., Grays Harbor Pulp & Paper Company, U. S. Rubber Company, Southern Advance Rag & Paper Company, E. B. Eddy Company, Ltd., National Paper Products Company, Provincial Paper Mills, Ltd., Consolidated Paper Company, United Paperboard Corporation, International Fibre Board Company, Ltd.

You should fall in line. "Your paper is made in your beaters." You are vitally interested in reducing your cost per ton.

**Dilts**  
**MACHINE WORKS, Inc. FULTON, N. Y.**  
EXPORT OFFICE - 15 PARK ROW - NEW YORK CITY

When writing to DILTS MACHINE CO. please mention PACIFIC PULP & PAPER INDUSTRY





**N**AYLOR SPIRALWELD Toncan Iron Pipe for paper mills is now made of Toncan Iron, the most durable material of commercial price that can be used for the purpose, being far more resistant to rust and corrosion, and enabling us to offer the greatest pipe values obtainable at prices paralleling those of ordinary pipe.

Naylor SPIRALWELD Toncan Iron Pipe, made of Toncan Iron, provides light weight to assure low first, shipping, handling and installing costs. The scientific combination of pure iron, copper and mo-lyb-den-um resists rust and corrosion, which so quickly destroy pipe of other materials.

Naylor SPIRALWELD Toncan Iron Pipe is made on a lathe turned arbor to assure an absolutely smooth inside and true diameter, which provide a lower frictional resistance than any other pipe, and reduce to a minimum capillary attraction and clogging, due to slime.

It is made to wrought pipe standards with threaded or flanged ends for standard pipe fittings—and grooved ends for Bolted and Victaulic Couplings.

For paper mill men who are interested in more permanent pipe lines, a study of Naylor SPIRALWELD Toncan Iron Pipe values will reveal many reasons for its superiority. To facilitate such a study by you, we are prepared to forward a sample section on request.

#### SALES OFFICES

NEW YORK 28 CORTLANDT STREET	CLEVELAND 1367 EAST 6TH STREET
PHILADELPHIA WEATHERSPOON BLDG.	DETROIT 550 CADILLAC SQ. BLDG.
SAN FRANCISCO, CAL. MILLS BLDG.	CHARLOTTE, N. C. REALTY BLDG.
KANSAS CITY, MO. 1005 DAVIDSON BLDG.	OMAHA, NEB. INTERSTATE MACHINERY AND SUPPLY CO.
DENVER, COLO.	MONTREAL, CANADA MECHANICAL EQUIPMENT COMPANY
SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH	NEW BIRKS BUILDING
EL PASO, TEX. MINE AND SMELTER SUPPLY CO.	

**Naylor Spiral Pipe Company**  
Main Office and Plant  
1240 East 92nd Street, Chicago

When writing to NAYLOR SPIRAL PIPE CO. please mention PACIFIC PULP AND PAPER INDUSTRY



**NAYLOR**  
**SPIRALWELD**  
**TONCAN**  
**IRON**  
**PIPE**

# CAMACHINE

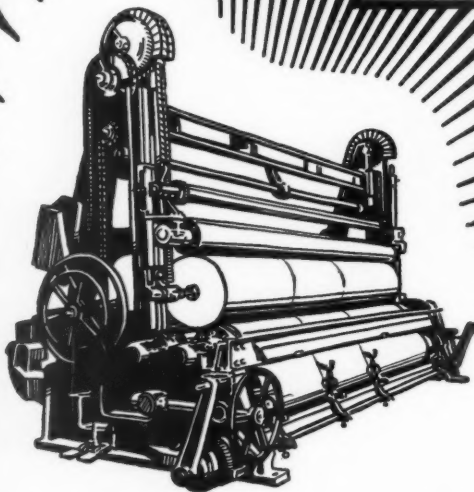
THE importance of the roll-winding operation definitely fixes the status of the Roll-Winder as an important piece of equipment in paper and board mills.

On the Roll - Winder depends whether due credit is done to all of the care and skill in bringing the web up to the reels. Good paper when wound into good rolls leaves nothing to regret, but the best of paper in poorly wound rolls serves to invite dissatisfaction.

*CAMACHINES are  
Good Roll Winders*

**CAMERON MACHINE COMPANY**

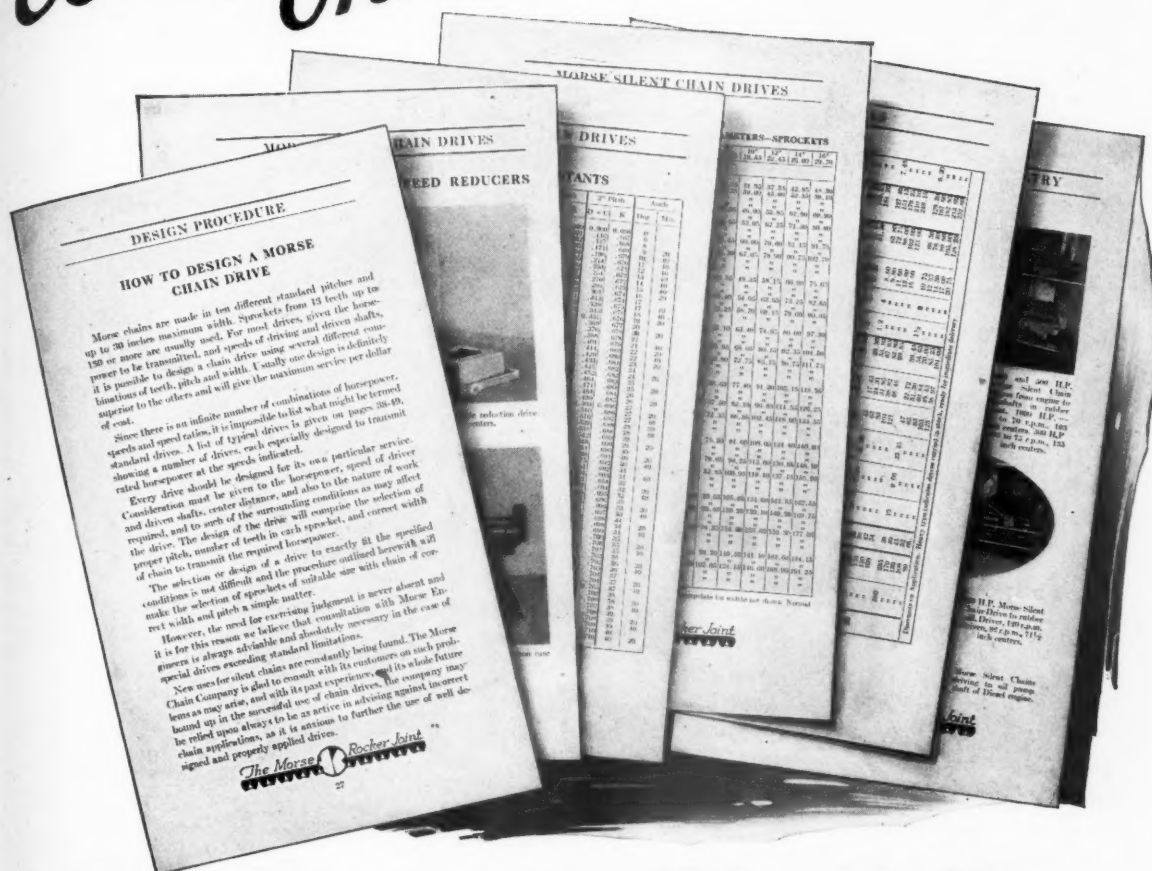
61 Poplar Street, Brooklyn, New York, U. S. A.



-WN-

When writing CAMERON MACHINE CO., please mention PACIFIC PULP AND PAPER INDUSTRY.

# A New and complete handbook on Morse Drives!



This handsomely bound book contains 160 pages of engineering data, facts, tables and illustrations that will greatly facilitate the designing of Morse Silent Chain Drives. It is thumb-indexed and so arranged that engineers may easily refer to it in selecting and designing the proper power drives for their requirements.

Whatever your power drive requirements, this complete handbook will prove a valuable reference in your files. Fill in the coupon and get your copy now.

MORSE CHAIN CO., ITHACA, N. Y., U. S. A.

Branches in Principal Cities

## MORSE SILENT CHAIN DRIVES

2327

When writing THE MOORE & WHITE CO., please mention PACIFIC PULP AND PAPER INDUSTRY.

## Valuable Data for you—

MORSE CHAIN CO.  
ITHACA, N. Y.

Please send me a copy of the new and complete handbook of Morse Drives.

Name .....

Position .....

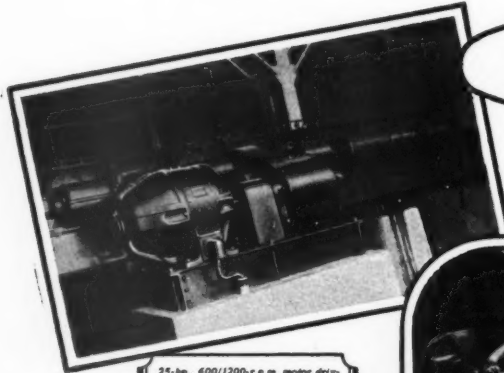
Company .....

Address .....

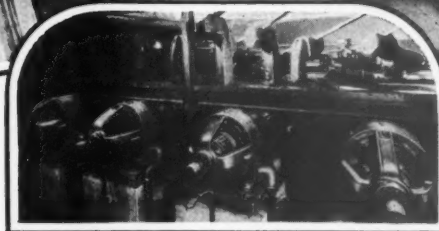
P.P.&P.I.

# Performance that b

## Steel



25-hp. 600/1200-r.p.m. motor driving tube-delivery table J. & L. Seaween Tube Mill

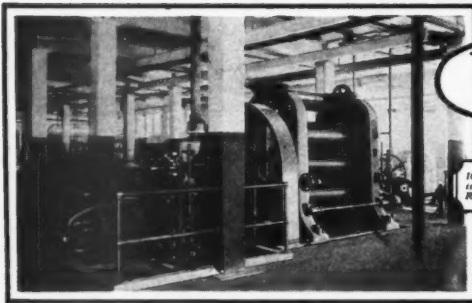


250-hp. 400/800-r.p.m. motor driving cold-strip mill Detroit Steel Corporation



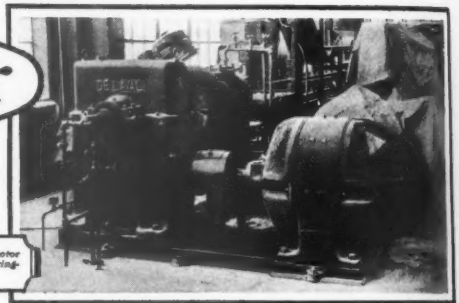
Post 50-hp. 500/1500-r.p.m. motor driving reel Corigan-McKinney Steel Company

## Rubber



100-hp. 325/900-r.p.m. motor driving calendar New England Tire and Rubber Company

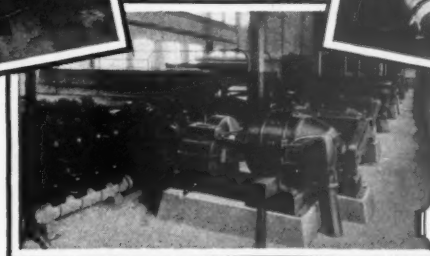
40/75-hp. 575/1150-r.p.m. motor driving tube machine Kelly-Spring-Field Tire Company



## Paper



10-hp. 600/1800-r.p.m. motor driving mangle and layby Meads Pulp and Paper Company



Sectionalized drive for paper machine Everett Pulp and Paper Company



35-hp. 350-r.p.m. motor driving rewinder International Paper Company

# GENERAL

GENERAL ELECTRIC COMPANY, SCHENECTADY, N. Y.

When writing to GENERAL ELECTRIC Co. please mention PACIFIC PULP AND PAPER INDUSTRY



# *builds confidence*

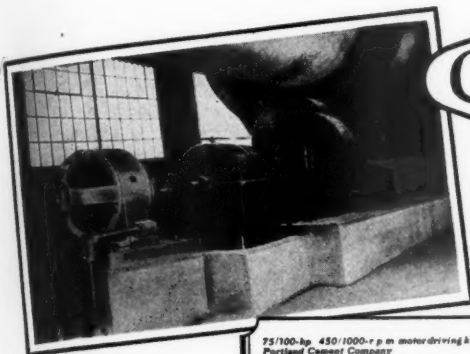
Direct-current motors have a place of their own in such industries as steel, rubber, paper, cement, textile, printing, and others where many essential processes require the definite characteristics of d-c. motors—such as a wide range of speed, flexibility of control, or special torque characteristics.

G-E direct-current motors are, from their inception, built for the exacting requirements of these processes—processes where precise and reliable control are necessary to maintain quality, or to obtain maximum production, or to keep a 24-hour schedule.

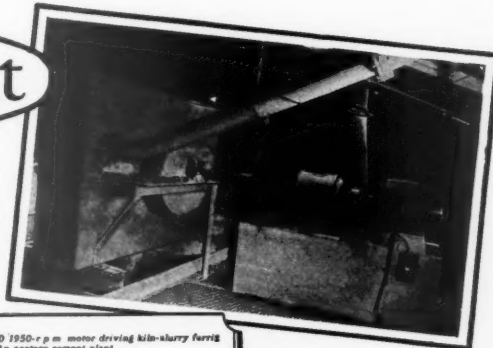
Why not put your d-c. problems up to G-E specialists in d-c. motors? There is a specialist in your nearest G-E office.

## **Motorized Power** *—fitted to every need*

### Cement

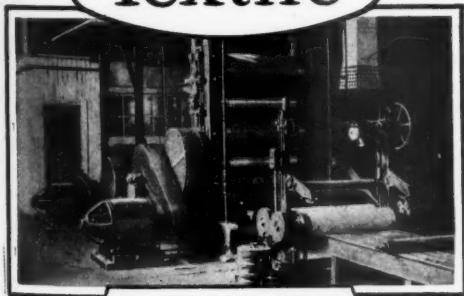


75/100-hp. 450/1000-r.p.m. motor driving kiln. Phoenix Portland Cement Company



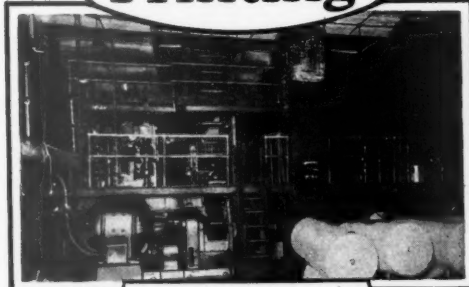
3-hp. 450 1950-r.p.m. motor driving kiln-slurry ferris wheel. An eastern cement plant

### Textile



Adjustable-speed motors driving finishing-range machinery (3 motors in each range). Riverside & Dan River Cotton Mills

### Printing



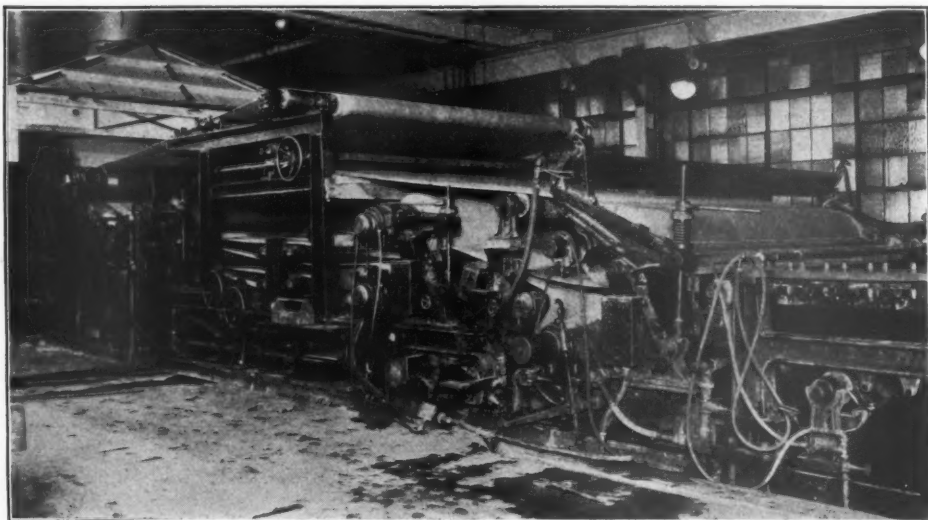
25-hp. double motor equipment driving newspaper press. New York World

# ELECTRIC

SALES OFFICES IN PRINCIPAL CITIES

ANOTHER ONE OF THE 36 PAPER MACHINERY MANUFACTURERS  
THAT USES **SKF** BEARINGS AS STANDARD EQUIPMENT

## BAGLEY & SEWALL CO.



### Highest Priced Bearing in the World Backs Its Performance by Certified Proof

**F**IFTEEN minutes after the current was turned on, this Bagley & Sewall 136-inch Fourdrinier was producing 14-pound fruit wrapping paper at the rate of 600 feet per minute. That was a year ago and the machine is still going strong. Such smooth-running production at fast speed without any trouble is due in great measure to the wide application of **SKF** Anti-friction Bearings on this machine.

For over ten years, Bagley & Sewall have used **SKF** as standard equipment thereby insuring the ultimate user continuous, profitable production. Certified surveys gathered by an independent engineering company prove that the advantages of **SKF** Bearings far outshadow first-cost considerations. And **SKF** is the only bearing company offering such proof! Write for your copy of Certified Survey No. 1993 today!

*You men who plan, build, use or pay for machines of any kind, remember this: It costs more to replace a poor bearing than to buy the best one that **SKF** ever produced. AND **SKF** ANTI-FRICTION BEARINGS ARE THE HIGHEST PRICED IN THE WORLD.*

1993

### **SKF** Industries of California, Inc.

115 New Montgomery St.  
San Francisco

480 Burnside St.  
Portland, Oregon

1114 South Hope St.  
Los Angeles

## Ball Bearings - Roller Bearings

Nothing is apt to  
cost so much as  
a bearing that  
cost so little

# SKF

When writing to S. K. F. INDUSTRIES, INC., please mention PACIFIC PULP AND PAPER INDUSTRY

W.G.E. SMITH, PRESIDENT & TREAS.  
S. C.E. SMITH, VICE-PRESIDENT



E.A. PETERSON, VICE-PRESIDENT.  
H.W. BATES, SECRETARY.

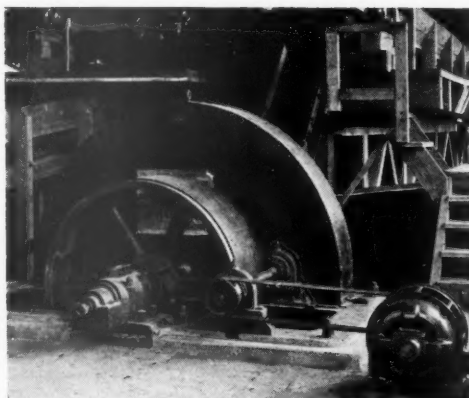
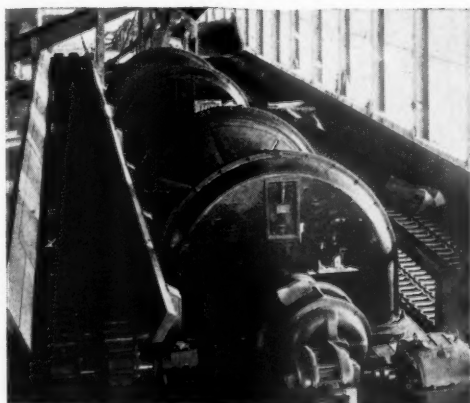
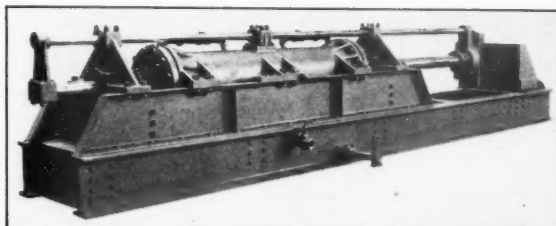
# SMITH AND VALLEY IRON WORKS CO.

*Builders of*

VALLEY IRON WORKS  
PULP AND PAPER MILL MACHINERY

SMITH & WATSON  
LOGGING MACHINERY

400 FRONT STREET  
PORTLAND, OREGON



## BUILDERS of WOOD ROOM MACHINERY For PACIFIC COAST SERVICE

SAW MILL EQUIPMENT  
SPLITTERS—Horizontal and Vertical  
BARKERS—Disc and Drum  
AUTOMATIC BARKER ATTACHMENTS  
CHIPPERS  
RECHIPPERS  
CHIP SCREENS—Shaker and Revolving  
PULP GRINDERS  
CONVEYORS  
TRANSMISSION EQUIPMENT  
SPECIAL MACHINES SUITABLE TO  
CUSTOMERS' REQUIREMENTS

*All Heavy Duty Machines  
Designed for Handling  
Western Wood*

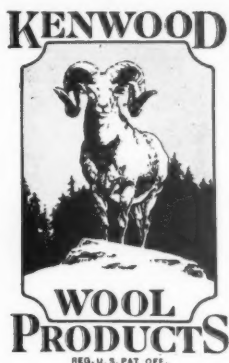


*Your Inquiries  
Are Solicited*

*Eastern Manufacturing and Sales Division*

**VALLEY IRON WORKS COMPANY, Appleton, Wisconsin**

*When writing to SMITH & VALLEY IRON WORKS please mention PACIFIC PULP & PAPER INDUSTRY*



# The tremendous advantages of **KENWOOD TANNED FELTS** for ALL classes of Paper are demonstrated by these reports:—

## **In two Northern NEWS Mills—**

The average life of First Press Felts was increased in one instance from 10 to 16 days and in the other from 12 to 15 days.

This is typical of increases made in other News Mills throughout the United States and Canada.

## **A Southern KRAFT Mill—**

Reports a reduction in felt consumption since installing Kenwood TANNED Felts from 26 to 21 over the same period of time. Outstanding results have been realized throughout the country in Kraft mills using Kenwood TANNED FELTS.

## **A Leading BOARD Mill—**

After using Kenwood TANNED Bottom Felts, states they are better than untreated felts—are softer and do not stretch so much and requests that ALL future felts shipped be TANNED.

## **One of the largest Eastern TISSUE Mills—**

As a result of the splendid operation on TANNED Felts has requested TANNING on ALL their Felts.

## **A Foremost Manufacturer of BOOK Paper—**

After using two TANNED Fine Felts, stated they were by far the best felts ever used.

Since this was written, we have had new and repeat orders for TANNED Felts for this and other of this group of mills.

## **A Southern PULP Mill—**

Stated that Kenwood TANNED Chemical Pulp Felts showed marked improvement over untreated Felts and gave the best runs ever obtained in the Mill.

—which are **TYPICAL** of  
the experience and results in Paper Mills  
throughout the United States and Canada.

# **F. C. HUYCK & SONS**

**KENWOOD MILLS**  
**ALBANY, N. Y.**

**KENWOOD MILLS LTD.**  
**ARNPRIOR, ONTARIO**

*When writing to F. C. HUYCK & SONS please mention PACIFIC PULP & PAPER INDUSTRY*





## "M & W" Paper Machine Installation

*In the Mill of*

**STANDARD PAPER MFG. CO.**

**RICHMOND, VA.**

Specifications and estimates gladly furnished upon Paper Machines for all grades of Paper, Boxboard, Tissue, Roofing and Building Paper, and Saturating and Asphalt Coating Machines.

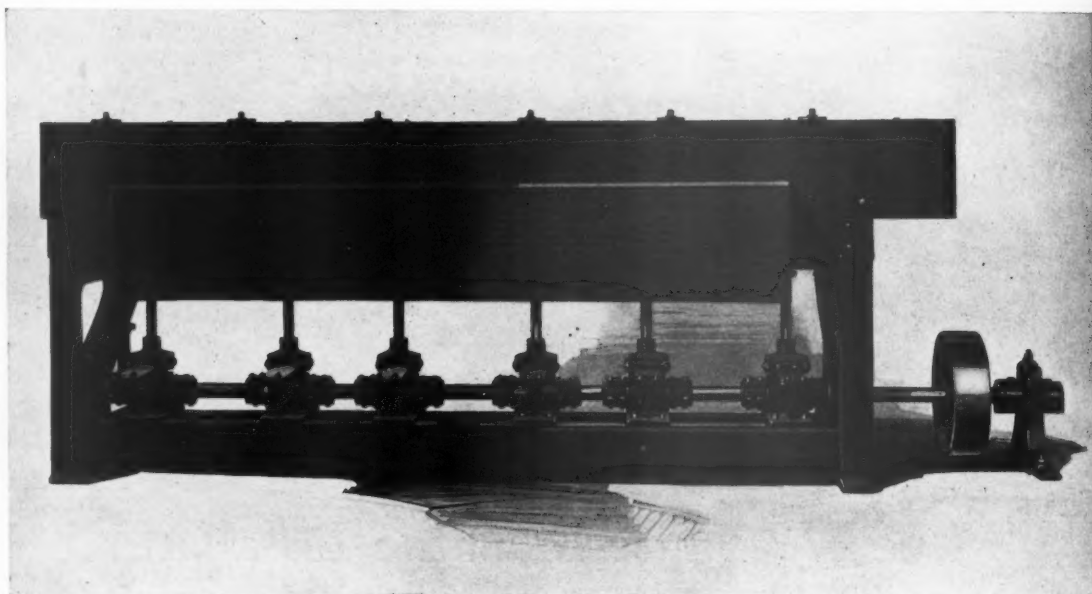


*When writing THE MOORE & WHITE CO., please mention PACIFIC PULP AND PAPER INDUSTRY.*

The Inclined Harmon Screen is Manufactured Exclusively by the  
Bagley and Sewall Company

## LEVEL AND INCLINED TYPES *of* HARMON SCREENS

***Maximum Capacity — Clean Stock — Less Power***



***View of Flat Type Screen***

We are prepared to give service on orders received for these screens  
and can make prompt deliveries on screens and parts.

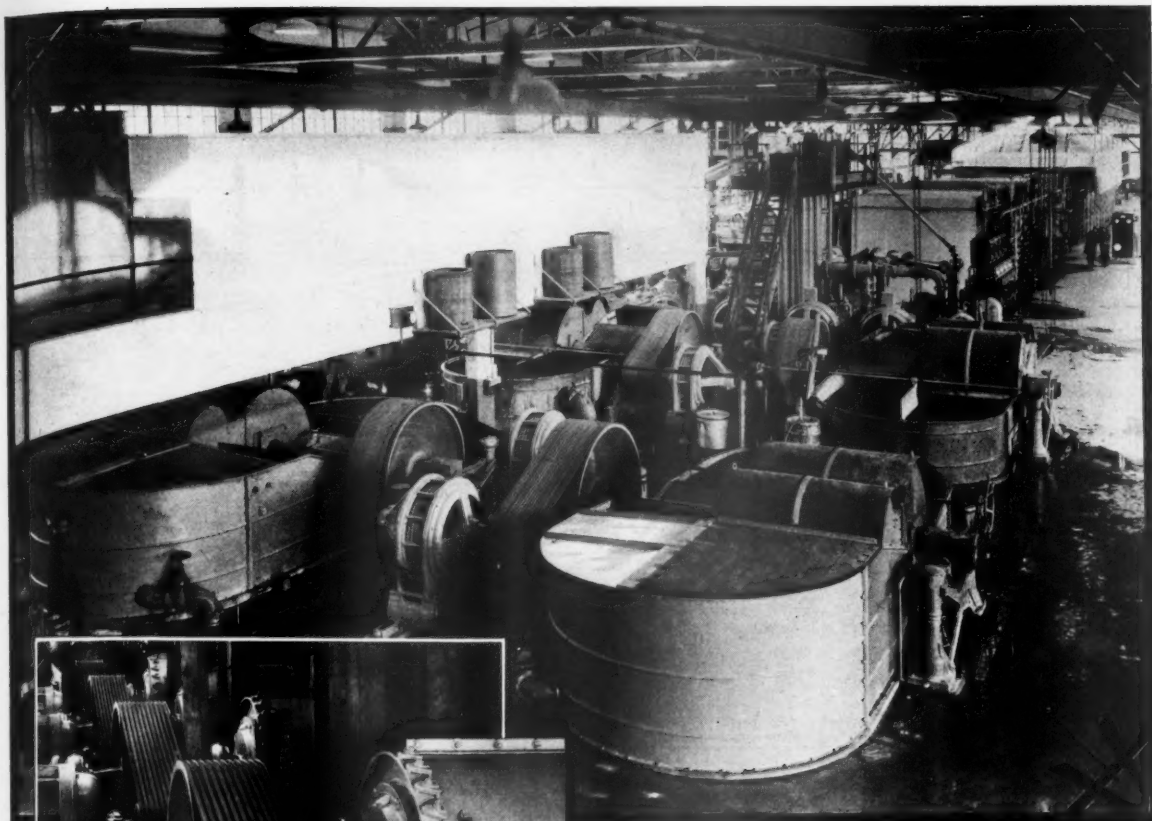
***— Bulletins on Request —***

**The BAGLEY and SEWALL CO.**

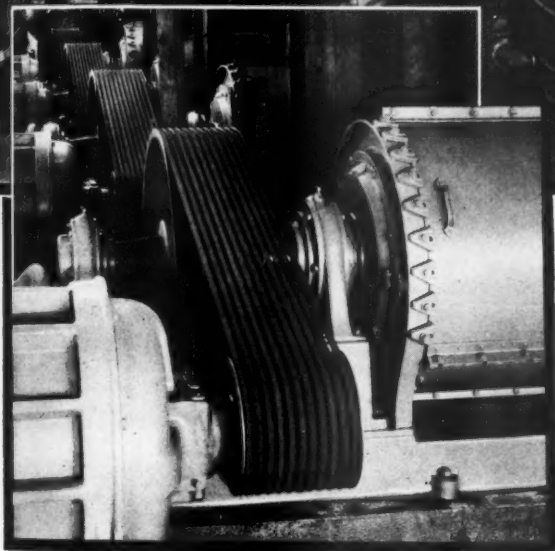
**WATERTOWN — NEW YORK**

**1823 — 1927**

When writing to BAGLEY & SEWALL CO. please mention PACIFIC PULP & PAPER INDUSTRY



150 H. P. Beater Drives



75 H. P. Bird Screen Drives

## ALLIS-CHALMERS TEXROPE DRIVES

have made possible a tremendous saving in floor space. Fifty-two installations in the new plant of

### Longview Fibre Co., Longview, Wash.

They are contributing their share toward low manufacturing costs, due to the high efficiency, low maintenance and shock absorbing qualities for which Texrope Drives have been so universally adopted in the pulp and paper industry.

*Write for Bulletin 2092 featuring Texrope Drives in the pulp and paper industry*

### ALLIS-CHALMERS MANUFACTURING CO., MILWAUKEE, WIS.

#### PACIFIC COAST OFFICES:

Rialto Bldg., San Francisco  
115 Jackson Street, Seattle

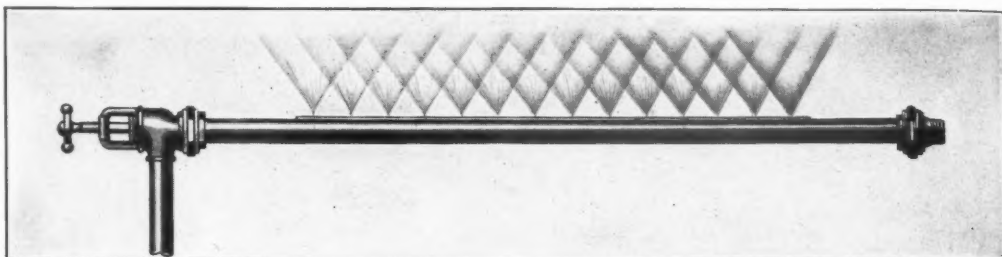
525 Symes Bldg., Denver  
622 Title Insurance Bldg., Los Angeles

505 Lumbermen's Bldg., Portland  
915 Kearns Bldg., Salt Lake City

*When writing to ALLIS-CHALMERS MFG. CO. please mention PACIFIC PULP & PAPER INDUSTRY*

# PAPER MILL MACHINERY

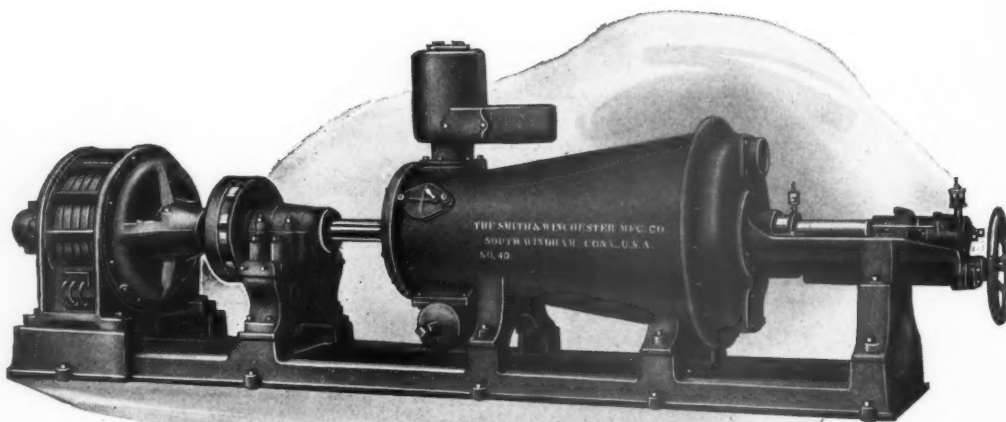
FOURDRINIER—CYLINDER—WET MACHINES



*The Rainstorm Shower Pipe*

## The Undercut Trimmer

# PAPER BAG MAKING MACHINERY



*The Smith and Winchester Model 40 Jordan Engine*

—ESTABLISHED 1828—


## The Smith & Winchester Mfg. Co.

Dept. MFP.

SOUTH WINDHAM, CONN.

*When writing to SMITH & WINCHESTER MFG. CO. please mention PACIFIC PULP & PAPER INDUSTRY*





## Use the Right Type of Chain for Drives and Conveyors

FOR more than fifty years we have designed and manufactured all types of chains—the malleable iron detachable Link-Belt in all its many varieties, the “combination” malleable iron and steel chains, the heavier, more rugged types of all-steel chains, the finished steel roller chains and the highly efficient Link-Belt Silent Chains.

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## The Prince George Project

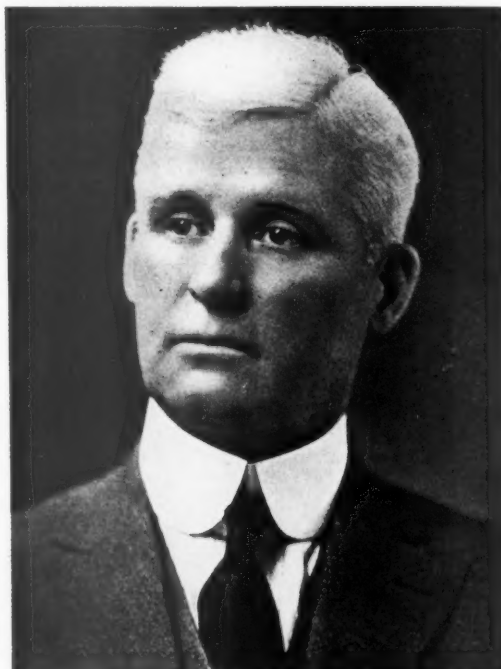
A \$30,000,000 pulp and paper mill is in prospect for the British Columbia interior if financial arrangements now being made in Eastern Canada are successful. The mill will be located near Prince George on a site selected some years ago and the power will be derived from the Isle de Pierre falls on the Nechako river nearby.

The Prince George pulp and paper project, which has been the subject of considerable discussion in British Columbia for the past five years, now seems to be approaching definite action. Whether anything is done this year in the way of actual construction is said to be dependent entirely on the trend of the market and the result of the financing now in progress in the East.

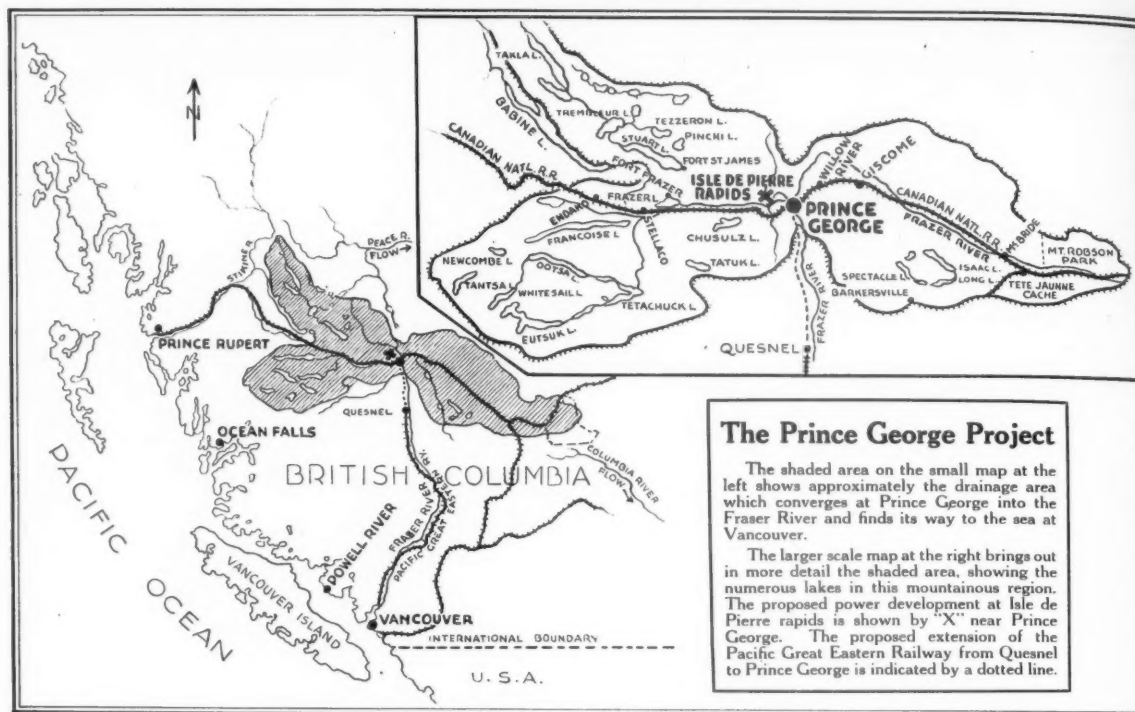
An important move towards reorganization of the concern holding the timber and waterpower rights was to be made this month with the disposal of all the assets of the Fraser River Syndicate in Montreal. The Fraser River Syndicate held its annual meeting recently and decided to dispose of its timber holdings en bloc so that the prospect of establishment of a large pulp and paper mill would not be interfered with. Details of the sale have not yet been announced.

The condition of the eastern newsprint market will have a greater effect on the Prince George enterprise than on the mills of other parts of British Columbia. Most Pacific Coast mills are situated at tidewater and are not dependent on railroads to move their product. So far as rail trade is concerned, they are free and untrammelled, but Prince George is nearly 500 miles from the coast and entirely dependent on the railways. The market for Prince George paper, therefore, is the rail market and the chief sales territory will be the Middle West of the United States, if the original plans of the promoters are carried out. That means that Prince George paper will come into direct competition with paper from the big producing plants of eastern Can-

ada. In order to offset the cost of the long haul from Prince George to Chicago, partly through the Rocky Mountain section, it will be necessary for the projected mill to produce at a rate considerably less than in the East in order that it may compete with the prices of eastern mills with a fair margin of profit. In other words, the Prince George mill, while located in British



ANGUS McLEAN



Columbia, will be really more dependent on marketing conditions in the East than in the West. In time, the Prince George mill might become a competitor of the British Columbia coast mills, but that is apparently outside the present designs of those who have been most actively associated with the project.

Talk of establishing a paper plant in the Prince George country goes back to the days of construction on the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway. A building boom followed this and during the 1910-13 period extensive industrial expansion, including building of a pulp mill, was anticipated. The war brought a sudden end to prosperity in that section and not until 1920 was the pulp and paper mill project revived. James Tyhurst took the initiative in promoting interest in the scheme and he and others were successful in getting several influential eastern Canadian capitalists to invest in Prince George timber.

Two of the most important interests represented in the ownership of Prince George pulpwood were headed by Alexander McLaren, of Buckingham, Quebec, and Angus McLean, of Bathurst, New Brunswick. Mr. McLaren's chief interest was the James McLaren Co., lumber manufacturers, of which he was vice-president, and the North Pacific Lumber Co., of Vancouver, of which he was president. He was also a director of the Wayagamack Pulp & Paper Co., at Three Rivers, Quebec. McLean was president and general manager of the Bathurst Lumber Co., which produces bleached sulphite pulp as well as lumber.

McLaren and McLean were both outstanding figures in the pulp and paper industry of Eastern Canada and their interest in the Prince George deal gave considerable prestige to the enterprise. Frank P. Jones, managing director of Canada Cement Corporation, was later induced to invest in the syndicate as well as several other men holding a high place in Ontario and Quebec financial circles. James H. Gundy, of Wood, Gundy & Co., Toronto, active in half a dozen major industrial

consolidations recently, and a director of several large pulp and paper concerns, entered the list soon afterwards and last fall made a trip to Prince George with a view to acquainting himself with the local situation. These facts are sufficient to show that the venture has been blessed with control by an extremely solid financial group and one that is well acquainted with the basic problems of the industry.

The question of royalty payments was given as the cause for delaying negotiations when the deal was receiving active consideration two or three years ago. Directors of the syndicate requested that the provincial government grant fixed royalty on pulpwood so as to prevent the possibility of the company running eventually into greatly increased cost of raw material. Hon. T. D. Pattullo, British Columbia minister of lands, refused to consider a fixed royalty, but the provincial government did offer fixed taxation over a term of years and other substantial concessions, and, according to Mr. Pattullo, there is no cause for further delay so far as the government is concerned.

The area reserved for the proposed Prince George pulp mill contains about two billion feet, mostly spruce in heavy stands. The city is regarded as an ideal site for a pulp mill, standing as it does close to the junction of several rivers, all of which are tributary to extensive pulpwood forests. The Prince George Valley is said to be similar to that of the Ottawa, which is one of the most famous of all pulp regions—the scene of the great Booth & Eddy developments that have built some of the largest fortunes in Canada.

The joint drainage system of the rivers converging on the Prince George district is larger than Vancouver Island and almost every foot of the country is wooded, the prevailing variety being spruce, with a sprinkling of pine, fir, western hemlock and cedar. This entire system at present supports about twenty-five sawmills, practically all of them on the line of the Grand Trunk



Pacific, now a part of the Canadian National Railways, east of the city of Prince George.

The area shown on the map takes roughly the form of a three-pointed star, with Prince George as its center. The three points of the star are the Upper Fraser area, the Southern Nechako and the Northern Nechako area. Of these the most important and most heavily timbered is the Upper Fraser area. Soil, rainfall and climatic conditions throughout this vast territory are peculiarly adapted to the growth of softwood timber, and the footage of standing timber to the acre here is equal to anywhere in the interior of British Columbia. The drainage basin is so immense, stretching from the fringe of the Columbia system to the edge of the Peace River valley, that it might well be subdivided into half a dozen smaller areas, many of which would eventually become tributary to an industry such as is proposed for Prince George.

During the railway construction period and earlier, in the days of Indian occupation, great tracts were burned over. Since then a considerable amount has been cut for sawmills, but the expanse of forest is so enormous that the inroads so far made are not very serious, and the great bulk of the timber is intact. The rivers are swift and turbulent and few of them are safely navigable, but these characteristics render them ideal for the development of power and the driving of logs. Logs can be floated down practically every stream in this area, and there are half a dozen power sites of sufficient promise to meet the requirements of the proposed mill, while the district is fortunate in having large deposits of lime, a necessity for paper making.

When the Prince George pulp scheme was under discussion a couple of years ago, owners of sawmills in the district protested that re-grading of pulp timber for taxation and similar purposes would adversely affect their interests, but an agreement was reached whereby ample protection would be provided, so that objection from that quarter has been eliminated.

#### On a Main Line Railway

Prince George is already conveniently situated for the operation of large industries from the standpoint of transportation. Not only is it on the main line of the Canadian National Railways running from Prince Rupert on the Pacific Coast eastward and located at the junction of two of the most important rivers in British Columbia, but plans are now afoot for the extension of the Pacific Great Eastern Railway northward from Quesnel to Prince George. This link will provide more direct access to Vancouver than is at present afforded.

The chief obstacles in the way of Prince George pulp development appear to have been overcome. The source of pulpwood and waterpower have been determined and found adequate, and an increase in the supply of both these elements is available if required. Negotiations with the governments concerned have been successfully completed, and possible trouble with private interests such as timber holders has been overcome. Transportation facilities, already regarded satisfactory, will probably be improved shortly. There seems to be no difficulty in the way of finding capital, and some of the most powerful interests in Canada stand behind the enterprise. It is evident that the two outstanding problems awaiting settlement are concerned with details of financing and the market situation, and these are obviously temporary.

Angus McLean, one of the most active members of the syndicate controlling the proposition, in a letter to Charles A. Pyne, retiring president of the Prince

George Board of Trade, gave assurances a few days ago that over-production in the eastern field was the sole cause of delay. Meanwhile Mr. McLean and several of his associates are planning a visit to Prince George in the immediate future and progress to be made this year will largely depend on the outcome of that trip.

#### Railroad Chief Impressed by Olympics

The new chief of the Chicago, Milwaukee, St. Paul & Pacific Railway, H. A. Scandrett, took a hurried view of the Olympic peninsula, its natural resources, scenic beauty, and active industry, this month when he and a party of other officials traveled over the railroad's peninsula line on March 3. Timber stands in the West end of the Olympic section, scenic lakes and rivers, logging camps, lumber mills, and paper mills were inspected by Scandrett and his party, on the "get acquainted" tour of the executive's new domain.

Traveling to the end of the Milwaukee's rails, a few miles west of Port Angeles, the party continued its westward trip on the Port Angeles Western line, former government spruce railroad now privately operated. Coming to the end of that steel pathway, at Lake Pleasant, Scandrett and his aides took to motor cars for the remainder of their jaunt, touring through the extensive timbered areas of the west peninsula.

The Washington Pulp and Paper mill came in for a visit when the group returned to Port Angeles. President Scandrett expressed himself as being "tremendously impressed" with what he had seen on the journey, at the end of the busy day.

#### Olympic Railway Gets Setback

A ruling by Federal Judge Jeremiah Neterer late in February that the Port Angeles Western Railway has no legal claim on a right-of-way through certain lands near Forks, on the western Olympic peninsula, that it was seeking to obtain, brought to a temporary climax one of the three legal actions being carried on by the railroad. The right-of-way sought, which is on a grade built for the government spruce railroad during the war, but not used, had been claimed by the Bloedel-Donovan logging interests, also, and the Port Angeles Western had filed a petition for condemnation so that it might build an extension over the route.

Judge Neterer suggested that both the Bloedel-Donovan Company and Port Angeles Western could use the right-of-way, each taking one-half of the strip of land, and said that the petitioning railway might amend its petition to seek such a portion of the grade. The original petition had asked for a right-of-way through the middle of the grade.

#### Bloedel Announcement Looked For

Further announcement of plans of the Bloedel Donovan Lumber Mills at Bellingham, Wash., are looked for in the near future. About a year ago an announcement was made that the company was considering the erection of a 110-ton book paper mill in conjunction with its extensive lumber operations. Mr. J. H. Bloedel, president of the company, left Seattle for New York and other points in the East on February 1 and was expected to return to Seattle about March 17. It was stated at the Bloedel-Donovan offices in Seattle that Mr. Bloedel would make several stops in the East on his return trip.

# Forest Taxation and the Proposed Investigation in Oregon

By DR. FRED RODGERS FAIRCHILD\*

THE forest taxation inquiry of the Forest Service is charged with making a study of forest taxation that is national in its scope. However, each state has a financial and taxation system more or less peculiar to itself and it is therefore necessary to make the state the primary unit of the study. A limited number of key states distributed through the principal forest regions is being selected for special investigation, while as much information as practicable will be gathered with reference to conditions affecting the subject in other states. The Pacific Coast region, with Oregon the key state, will be made the next special field of study of this organization.

Before outlining the plans of the forest taxation inquiry with particular reference to Oregon and the Pacific Coast region, I should like to repeat certain fundamental principles which I confidently believe must be at the foundation of any legislation which is destined to bring about an enduring solution of the forest tax problem. In doing so, I shall offer little that is new, and will follow practically verbatim a part of my paper before the Commercial Forestry Conference of the United States Chamber of Commerce, held last November at Chicago. One reason for presenting this discussion of principles in advance of the conclusion of our present investigation is that the wide and growing interest on the part of the public in forest taxation requires that those who have studied this problem shall offer what light they are able to throw on the subject without delay, at the same time preserving an open mind to what future studies may disclose. Another reason is that it will give those who are interested in what we intend to do in Oregon an opportunity to know my present viewpoint on these fundamentals to the end that such cooperation as may be arranged can be organized with the advantage of the completest understanding.

## Fundamental Principles

The special problem of forest taxation in America has to do almost exclusively with the general property tax, which tax is the chief fiscal resource of our state and local governments and under which practically all land and timber are taxable. What makes forest taxation under the general property tax a special problem is the peculiar nature of the forest industry. Most forms of wealth yield income more or less regularly by the year; the ordinary cycle of revenues and expenditures is normally completed within each year. The annual demand for tax payment is thus in harmony with the annual receipt of income. In the case of forest wealth, on the contrary, the cycle of revenues and expenditures is not normally an annual one. Income may be extremely irregular, large in some years, small

or entirely lacking in other years; the years in which there is no income are apt to be far more numerous than those in which income appears; capital may be tied up in land, trees and expenses, for many years before any income appears. The requirement of annual tax payments is not in harmony with such irregular or long deferred income. Even a perfectly drawn and perfectly administered annual property tax would work injustice upon forest wealth yielding such irregular or deferred income.

As a matter of fact, the general property tax is not perfect. Its imperfections are notorious, and they relate to all forms of taxable property. The heart of the property tax is the assessment, and it is in the breakdown of assessment that the injustices and inequalities of the property tax are chiefly to be found. And however unfavorable their results may be in the case of the ordinary forms of wealth, they may easily become intolerable in their application to the forests. It is true that in the past the forests have not generally been subjected to excessive assessment nor to a crushing burden of taxation. But, with the property tax as it is, the possibility of such excessive taxation is ever present, taxation which is excessive either because it burdens forest wealth out of proportion to other classes of taxable property or because it imposes a burden in excess of the capacity to pay.

## With Some Degree of Certainty

What especially makes the property tax a menace to forestry is its uncertainty. The fact that past taxation has generally not been excessive is not comfort in view of the ever-present threat of excessive taxation in the future. The forest investor has no possible means of determining in advance what his tax obligation will be, and here is his chief indictment of the property tax. What he requires is a method of taxation under which he can calculate his future payments, not, of course, with absolute certainty (nothing in the future can be certain), but with a degree of certainty approaching that of his other costs and with the assurance that his tax contribution will be, not arbitrary, but always in harmony with the needs of the taxing jurisdiction and the contributions of other taxable interests.

Prerequisite to any effective steps toward reform is the recognition that forest taxation is not a separate problem, to be isolated and studied and solved apart from the taxation of other kinds of property or the other problems of taxation in general. Forest taxation must be regarded as an integral part of the whole system of taxation. We must take into consideration the public services which the people require of their state and local governments, the various sources from which these governments are able to draw the money necessary to pay the cost of rendering such services, the total amount that has thus to be contributed by taxation, the distribution, actual and ideal, of the total tax burden among the various tax-paying interests, the balance of public resources and public expenditures, and

\*Professor of Political Economy in Yale University and Director of the United States Forest Taxation Inquiry. This paper was prepared by Dr. Fairchild for presentation at the annual meeting of the Western Forestry and Conservation Association, held at Tacoma Feb. 20-22. Unforeseen circumstances prevented the personal attendance of Dr. Fairchild and the paper was read by Mr. C. M. Granger, District Forester, U. S. Forest Service, Portland.



Three Pacific Coast Species of Major Interest to the Pulp and Paper Industry. At the Left Is a Douglas Fir, Next to It Is a Western Hemlock, and at the Center and Right Are Two Sitka Spruce



the state of the public debt. We must have regard further to the relation between government services and the taxable capacity of the community; what sort of governmental services can the people afford? We must similarly consider the relation between taxes and the capacity to pay taxes, not of the forest owners only, but of all the various taxable interests. Only by thus putting forest taxation in its true place in the whole system of public finance can we make progress. Failure to recognize this principle is the chief cause of the small accomplishment to date of those who have sought a solution of the problem of forest taxation.

#### Its Share of Government

The general theory of taxation presumes that all elements of the community will contribute toward the cost of government according to some equitable rule of apportionment. Special favors in the way of tax exemptions, tax rebates, taxation at especially low rates, etc., are repugnant to this principle. Such special favors have also a far-reaching effect of directing industry into uneconomic channels. Any industry which cannot bear its fair share of the costs of government has a heavy burden of proof to show that it is not a parasite upon the other industries of the community. It is not enough to show that the industry seeking special consideration is meritorious, has great public value. The same may be said of all legitimate industries, and it is not a sound principle of taxation that the relative contributions of different interests shall be graded according to an estimate of their respective services to the public. We must remember that any tax concession granted to one interest necessitates an increased tax burden upon all other interests. For example, it may be urged with truth that the forests are of enormous public usefulness. But cannot the same be said of the farms, the factories, the stores? Shall we penalize all other necessary industries in order that forestry may be promoted? This point might perhaps warrant further elaboration were it not for the fact that in any case little aid toward the solution of our problem is to be looked for from this direction. It is significant that, of the many states which have sought to promote forestry by special tax favors, none has accomplished any result of importance. It is safe to assume that the solution of the problem of forest taxation will involve a tax contribution from forest owners on a par with that of other taxable interests.

#### Peculiarities of the Industry

Equality of tax contribution does not necessarily imply uniformity of tax method. It is proper, therefore, insofar as the peculiarities of the business of forestry make the methods of the general property tax unfavorable, to consider special methods of taxing forests which, while not relieving them of their fair share of the costs of government, will be adapted to the peculiarities of the industry. Such adjustments have already been made by many states in connection with other industries; for example, the railroads and other public utilities, and the banks, insurance companies, etc.

Several states have constitutional provisions requiring that all property be taxed by a uniform method. There is little hope for any solution of the forest tax problem in such states, until their constitutions have been amended so as to give the legislature power to classify property, impose a variety of tax methods, and exempt from the property tax property whose owner makes adequate contribution through some other tax.

The two yardsticks most commonly employed for

measuring the obligation to pay taxes in accordance with modern ideas of equity are (1) the possession of wealth and (2) the receipt of income. Theoretically (without going into refinement of detail) these two measures may be made to produce equivalent results by a proper adjustment of rates. Understanding that we are virtually limited to some form of the property tax or the income tax or a combination of the two, we may now consider the several avenues of reform which are open to us, with some of their respective implications.

(1) **The Property Tax.** An annual tax on the value of the forest exclusive of the growing trees (practically equivalent to the bare land value), upon the same basis of assessment and at the same rate as other taxable property, probably represents as close an approximation as could be reached to an ideal property tax upon the growing forests, placing the forests upon a reasonable basis of equality with the farms and other classes of real estate. Exemption of the growing trees largely does away with the inherent injustice of the property tax, since it is the trees which, in the main, represent the growth in value of the forests.

#### Values Tend to Rise

On the other hand the owner is still subject to the uncertainties of assessment and of tax rate, which together make the future taxes uncertain. Such uncertainty could be lessened or removed in one of three ways: (1) by removing the uncertainty of assessment; i.e., by fixing the value at so many dollars per acre in the tax law; (2) by removing the uncertainty of tax rate; i.e., by fixing the tax rate in the statute; (3) by removing both causes of uncertainty; i.e., by fixing the annual tax at so much per acre by statute. Such relief from uncertainty is, however, accomplished (partly in the first two cases and wholly in the third case) by setting forest property apart and relieving it of the obligation to make contribution varying from year to year with the public needs, an obligation which rests upon other classes of taxable property. Uncertainty is removed in the interest of the forest owner at the expense of an arbitrary, inelastic tax contribution. While changed conditions might make such arbitrary tax either higher or lower than the taxes borne by other interests, the chances are that, with the prevailing tendency of values to rise and government needs to increase, the forest owners would more and more escape from their fair share of the cost of government.

#### A Double Danger

In general, no legislature can bind its successors; any legislature may amend or repeal the act of a preceding legislature, unless such act is of the nature of a contract obligation. In order to guarantee a fixed assessment, fixed tax rate, or fixed tax, it appears to be necessary, therefore, to make the statute part of a contract with the taxpayer. This implies that the tax system is a special privilege granted in consideration of a service rendered by the taxpayer, assumed usually to consist in the growing or maintaining of a forest conforming to certain standards. There is a double danger here: (1) if the requirements imposed upon the taxpayer are substantial, forest owners may decline to accept the system; (2) unless carefully safeguarded, the state may be giving a valuable privilege to a special interest without adequate public return. The latter danger is especially great, since any such contract will generally be irrevocable on the side of the state, while being





Alaska Aerial Survey Exp., Navy Dept.

Alaska has Hundreds of Miles of Protected Waterways Lined With Spruce and Hemlock Pulp Timber

revocable at the option of the taxpayer; otherwise forest owners will not accept the system.

(2) **The Income (yield) Tax.** Going to the opposite extreme, an ideal forest tax might be constructed upon the principle of the income tax. There would be no property tax. There would be a tax upon forest income or yield whenever obtained. In connection with the income tax there arises always the problem of choice between the net income base and the gross income base. The individual income taxes with which we are familiar are based upon net income, and this is the base used in the United States income tax upon corporations. On the other hand the gross income base is the one preferred by the states in the taxation of public utility corporations.

Of course, net income is the true measure of tax-paying ability. And since the value of capital is in general the result of discounting its expected future net income, it is only on the net income base that we can obtain a precise mathematical equivalence between the rates of the income tax and the property tax. The rate of the net income tax is obtained by dividing the rate of the equivalent property tax by the rate of interest.

#### Based on Yield

To derive similarly the rate of a gross income tax requires taking account of the ratio of net income to gross. This ratio, of course, varies, as between different classes of industry, as between different enterprises within the same class, and as between different years for any given enterprise. This introduces serious difficulties into the problem of the gross income tax, generally requiring the determination of a rate based upon

some average ratio of net income to gross among the several tax-paying enterprises concerned.

On the other hand, use of the net income base always involves the serious problem of determining what expenses shall be deducted in arriving at net income. This is, at best, a difficult matter. In the case of forest growing, where expenses may have been incurred many years before the appearance of the income, requiring their projection forward at compound interest to the time of receipt of income, the difficulties appear well-nigh insuperable. It is for this reason, probably, that virtually all plans for taxing forests on the income basis take the yield of forest products as the tax base. This is obviously a gross income tax, or practically so. In my opinion, the forest income tax must, for the immediate future at least, be a gross income tax or yield tax.

#### From Two Viewpoints

The yield tax, at a reasonable rate, obviously relieves forests of the inherent injustices of the property tax. It goes also a long way toward removing uncertainty. Uncertainty of assessment largely disappears, since the assessment of yield is a comparatively simple problem. Uncertainty of the tax rate would remain, if the rate of the yield were left to vary with the rate of the property tax from year to year. This uncertainty would, of course, be avoided, if the rate of the yield tax were fixed in the law. Such legal determination of a permanent rate would, however, present the same consequences as have already been called to your attention in the case of a fixed rate of property tax.

The simple yield tax with fixed rate is probably the ideal tax from the forest owner's viewpoint. From the viewpoint of the public (government), however, the un-

certainty and irregularity of the public income from the yield tax may be a very serious defect. In a small jurisdiction (such as a township or county), dependent largely upon taxes on forest property, the resulting irregularity of tax revenue might be quite disastrous, making impossible the orderly functioning of government. This irregularity of local revenue may be corrected by a system whereby the state collects the yield tax and distributes it to the local jurisdictions according to some rule by which each jurisdiction receives a regular annual revenue equal in the long run to the yield tax collected within its borders. I have on another occasion<sup>†</sup> explained various devices for accomplishing this purpose, which time will not permit me to elaborate here.

(3) **A Combination of Property and Yield Tax.** A compromise between the pure property tax on bare land value and the pure yield tax is possible, which would tend to relax somewhat both the advantages and the disadvantages of the respective extremes. All that is required is that the combined burden of the two taxes should be substantially equivalent to the burden under either tax alone. For example, there might be an annual tax on the value of the bare land at a rate equal to half the prevailing rate of the general property tax plus a yield tax at half the rate that would be proper for an exclusive yield tax. As to the rest, the various implications discussed under the property tax and the yield tax, respectively, can readily be applied to the combination system.

#### The Perfect System?

It is evident that, under present circumstances, a perfect system of forest taxation is unattainable. Any system devised upon the basis of the foregoing principles must be in the nature of a compromise between conflicting considerations, a weighing of advantages and disadvantages. Among the disadvantages, one of the most serious is the requirement of a contract, with special classification, official supervision of management of the forest, etc. No other part of the American tax system is involved in such entanglements. It is greatly to be hoped that further study of the problem may lead to a plan of forest taxation which (in harmony with other parts of the tax system) shall be general in its application, applying, without contract or special classification or optional feature, to all property of the specified class.

Before leaving the discussion of general principles, I desire to sound a note of warning against extravagant demands for forest tax relief and extravagant hopes of the benefits to flow therefrom. I sometimes hear it stated that the ideal system of forest taxation toward which we must strive should be such as will make possible the employment in forest growing of all idle lands not more valuable for agriculture or some other use. And there appear to be those who believe that such will be the result of the solution of the forest tax problem. Now, there is no magic in taxation to make a profitable industry arise where profit is impossible. The effect of tax reform is negative only. It may remove an obstacle that has thus far prevented development of forestry where other conditions were favorable. But it cannot make forestry flourish where other conditions are not favorable. There are in the United States thousands of acres of sub-marginal land as yet unsuited for any profitable use whatever. Complete remission of taxation on such lands would not lead to their devotion to forest growing or any other use. On

the other hand, reasonable taxation such as I have attempted to describe will not prevent any land above the margin being devoted to its most profitable use, whatever that may be. Let us not set up false hopes of the results of forest tax reform. The utmost we can achieve is the elimination of one serious obstacle to the development of private forestry, but that alone will be an achievement worthy of our best efforts.

#### The Proposed Work in Oregon and the Pacific Coast States

As to the general scope of our undertaking in this region, it seems desirable first to describe the kind of data which it is the aim of the forest taxation inquiry to collect. These may be classified under four headings:

(1) **General Economic Information.** This department comprises all the information necessary to supply the general economic background for the study. It includes statistics as to resources, industries, wealth, population, industrial and agricultural progress. It involves consideration of the character of wealth and industries upon which the tax system rests or might rest, and the weight of the tax burden in general and on forestry, agriculture, and other industries. In this field, I consider it important, both for the purpose of getting a complete picture as well as for purposes of comparison, to gather data upon other forms of wealth than the forests, and upon urban as well as rural communities. We will be obliged to obtain such data largely from secondary sources rather than from original research. However, all facts relating to sample areas intensively studied which indicate whether the locality is in general prosperous or degenerating are included.

(2) **Public Finance.** Under this heading we include facts as to the revenues and expenditures and public debts of the state, the counties, the towns or townships, and other jurisdictions which receive taxes or expend public moneys. We hope to obtain details of all the principal sources of revenue receipts and objects of government cost payments, with a balance showing increase or decrease in the net debt, and receipts and payments between different grades of government (as from the state to the county, or vice versa). The accounting terminology and classification of the United States Census is followed in so far as possible.

#### The Wants of Government

While other sources of revenue are not to be neglected, our chief attention is naturally directed to the general property tax. We seek full information as to assessment, tax rates, taxes, character of the assessor's work, and possible inequalities as between different kinds of property, different owners and different regions. The relation of assessed values to true values is important, as well as the situation as to delinquent taxes.

On the side of public expenditures, it is important to discover the character and extent of governmental functions furnished the people by the state, the county, the town and other jurisdictions. Special attention is paid to school and road finances, with a view to determining whether these services are adequately or extravagantly maintained and whether their support under the system in effect places undue burdens on any particular class of communities.

(3) **Forestry.** We include under this topic such information as area of forest land, character of soil and of timber, area of waste land, cutover land, land not suitable for any use except forestry, location and ownership of forest lands and waste or cutover lands, and size of holdings, whether large areas or small woodlots.

<sup>†</sup>A Practical System of Forest Taxation, Proceedings of the National Tax Association, Vol. VI, 1912, pp. 371-393.

We must also consider the prevailing use of forests, such as lumber, wood pulp, farm and mining timbers, and recreational uses. Statistics bearing on area and quantity of merchantable timber, current lumber production, and its apparent trend are useful. We seek data which may serve as a foundation for prediction of the future importance and prosperity of forestry in the locality, assuming that taxation were not a hindrance. The extent to which consolidation of cutover lands has been or is being accomplished or considered, as well as any other indications of intention on the part of private owners to engage in forestry, are significant.

(4) **Relation of Taxation to Forestry.** All of the data under the previous headings have a bearing on this topic. It is particularly important for us to show whether there are any marked differences between the ratio of assessed value to sale value in the case of cutover forest land, timber land, and agricultural property, or on account of character of ownership. We also include here all information which tends to show the effect of taxation as at present administered on forest industries, answering such questions as whether or not taxation has the effect of accelerating the cutting of remaining stands of merchantable timber, or whether or not it is an obstacle to the holding of cutover lands for future crops. Information on these points may be sought from owners and operators of forest properties, from the intensive study of sample areas, and from the history of typical forest properties investigated.

#### A Job for Cooperation

More detailed plans with reference to the best manner of collecting data of the kind described must be formulated on the ground. Special attention will be paid to certain phases of the subject of special importance in the Pacific Coast states, such as the taxation of virgin timber. Sample areas for detailed studies will be selected so that various typical forest and economic situations may be represented. Schedules and specific plans for collecting data of the various kinds must be worked out. In all of this undertaking, the forest taxation inquiry will welcome the assistance of all who are willing and able to cooperate. Whatever work has already been done by others that can be fitted into our program is, from our standpoint, so much clear gain. Any parts of the problem which local agencies are in a position to work out on their own resources will be gladly turned over to them. I and the members of my staff expect to draw heavily on the knowledge and experience of the officers of District 1 of the Forest Service and of the Pacific Northwest Forest Experiment Station. We hope to obtain help from departments of the state governments, of the state universities and of the state agricultural colleges, as well as from all individuals and organizations especially interested in this subject. Last, but not least, we are counting upon aid from the representatives and individual members of your association. We have a task before us which is not an easy one, and in performing it we shall need your assistance and cooperation.

#### Dixon & Crane to Build Addition

Dixon & Crane, 107 South Van Buren St., Stockton, Calif., district agents for Blake, Moffitt & Towne, San Francisco paper distributors, announce that they plan to start construction at once on an addition to their building. The addition will be completed by July. G. E. Crane and E. E. Dixon, the partners, have been prominent in the paper trade in Stockton for many years. In addition to handling the Blake, Moffitt & Towne line, Dixon & Crane also are coffee roasters.



Don Meldrum Looking Over a Raft of Sitka Spruce

#### Engineers Go North for Alaska Survey

Don Meldrum is leading a party of engineers North this month to make field studies looking toward the definite location of big news print mills in the Ketchikan and Juneau districts of Alaska by the Zellerbach interests and by George T. Cameron, San Francisco publisher, respectively.

Preliminary studies were conducted last year by Mr. Meldrum to survey the field as a whole. The men are taking the field as soon as conditions permit in the 1928 season and will make more intensive studies of the more favorable locations. The party will make their headquarters on a floating camp so that they will be able to move about as desired.

Stream flow studies have been conducted through the past summer and winter seasons and are continuing so that accurate data on power possibilities may be obtained.

Two pulp timber awards were made to the parties named in April 1927 and the present studies are being made to determine the feasibility of the projects. Under the terms of the timber awards two years are permitted for making the surveys and a 200-ton paper mill must be ready for operation by April 1932. The plant must be increased to at least 400 tons within the succeeding ten years. The pulp timber awards, according to B. F. Heintzleman, in charge of timber sales for the U. S. Forest Service in Alaska, are each sufficient to supply a 500-ton news print mill for fifty years.

R. A. Kinzie has charge of water power studies for both the Zellerbach and Cameron interests.

#### New Westminster Fruit Wraps Exported

The New Westminster Paper Mills, Ltd., managed by Fred Arnett, is busier than it has been for months handling export orders. Most of the business is coming from New Zealand and Australia, where the demand for fruit wraps is unusually active owing to a large harvest and improved markets. The season is exactly the reverse of what it is in the northern hemisphere. This is the time when Australia and New Zealand are planning for their packing facilities, and orders to the New Westminster Paper Mills have been a result.



## Foresters Look Into the Future

A GROUP of earnest men from the states of Washington, Oregon, California, Montana and Idaho, and from British Columbia met at Tacoma, Wash., February 20-22, to discuss the Pacific Northwest's great resource—timber. They were particularly concerned about keeping that resource a perpetual resource and not a graveyard of stumps marked with the axe and fire. The occasion was the annual meeting of the Western Forestry and Conservation Association, the annual forest conference of the private Western forest organizations with the state, federal and British Columbia forest departments.

Committee meetings took up the first day and the real program began on Tuesday morning. A significant part of the program was the increasing attention which is being paid by the foresters to the possibilities of pulp on the Pacific Coast. In the absence of Colonel W. B. Greeley, Chief Forester, United States Forest Service; Mr. R. H. Rutledge, United States District Forester at Ogden, Utah, read Colonel Greeley's paper entitled, "Gaps in Cooperative Fire Prevention as the Clarke-McNary Law Contemplates Its Organization." Colonel Greeley's paper carried a forceful message on conservation and was one of the outstanding addresses of the meeting.

### As Quebec Sees It

An interesting side light on the pulp industry as practiced in Quebec was given by Mr. Angus Graham of the Quebec Forest Industries Association, who, as a special guest of the meeting, spoke on "Cooperative Fire Protection in Quebec." Mr. Graham pointed out that fire protection in Quebec was chiefly concerned with pulp timber.

"My figures will perhaps sound strange to you timber men of the Pacific Coast," Mr. Graham said, "but in Quebec we are used to seeing and using pulp wood eight feet long and only three inches in diameter at the small end. Over an area of 11,000 square miles the average stand of pulp wood is 6.4 cords to the acre, while there are some areas which run as low as two cords to the acre."

### Logging In 1950

So much publicity in the daily press has been given to forest fires that the impression has been given to the uninformed that the forests of the Pacific Coast were being consumed rapidly to extinction, according to an address by L. F. Cronemiller, deputy state forester of Oregon. The intent of the press has been for the good in most cases, it was conceded, in attempting to preach the danger of forest fires, but misleading headlines have often conveyed wrong impressions that work harm to the forest industry. Particularly is this so when the matter of forest insurance comes up.

There followed papers by O. R. Miller of the Koster Products Co., on the efforts of the insurance companies to reduce fire risk in logging camps, and a paper by Mr. R. M. Fox, chairman of the forest insurance committee. Mr. Fox gave a strong appeal for the feasibility of forest insurance, drawing comparisons of forest and city fire risks. Mr. W. H. Gibbons, of the Logging

Underwriting and Inspection Association, followed with his side of the question and pointed out some reasons why forest insurance was not attractive from the company's standpoint.

One of the strongest papers of the Wednesday session was that of Dr. F. R. Fairchild, professor of political economy at Yale. Dr. Fairchild's paper was read, in his absence, by District Forester C. M. Granger of the United States Forest Service, Portland. Dr. Fairchild is conducting a forest taxation study for the federal government and will begin study in Oregon as a cross-section state for the Pacific Coast in July.

A look into the future is always interesting, and that is what was provided in the paper by Mr. R. W. Vinnedge, president of the Pacific Logging Congress. His subject was "Our Forest Industries in 1950: How Shall We Be Modifying Mills and Logging?" Mr. Vinnedge made the point that "the profits of 1950 will be made from the waste of 1928." Pulp was mentioned on several occasions in his address. Mr. Vinnedge foresaw the time when the mills would be working together. In the logging operations piles of cordwood for the pulp mills would be a common sight on each logging operation. Chipping machines at strategic locations would be common practice and the Pacific Northwest would be the pulp center of the United States.

Prior to Mr. Vinnedge's address, Major E. G. Griggs, general manager of the St. Paul & Tacoma Lumber Co., Tacoma, spoke on the condition of the lumber industry of the Pacific Coast today. It was not a very cheerful picture. Violent fluctuations in the lumber market caused serious damage, Mr. Griggs pointed out, but as production can not be controlled there seems to be little way out.

### Pulp to Help Lumber

"The incoming pulp industry will help the lumber industry," Major Griggs stated. "We have in our own case tied up with the Union Bag & Paper Corp., one of the biggest and best known companies in the business. They will utilize some of the waste from our mills. There has been some element of stock selling in the Pacific Coast pulp industry, and there will be some money lost, but in general the situation will be better in the pulp industry than in the lumber industry because the investments in pulp mills are so much larger. Over at Shelton there is one of the finest mills on the Coast, the Rainier Pulp & Paper Co. It is using waste of the adjoining and other lumber mills. The pulp mills in the future are going to demand our waste, both at the lumber mill and in the woods. The time is coming without question."

Major Griggs pointed out how a few were carrying the burden of trying to put the lumber industry into better straits. "Only 92 lumber operators out of 1240 have contributed the \$376,000 annually for the three year program which the lumbermen have undertaken to build up a market for Western lumber, to carry on research and advertising to encourage the use of wood."

"It is time to wake up the country with the problems of the lumber industry," Major Griggs stated. "Mr.



Pinchot talked a great deal about conservation and he was classed as an alarmist, but we need men like that to stir things up once in a while."

Dr. Carl A. Schenck, of Darmstadt, Germany, was a guest of the conference on Wednesday. He gave a brief impromptu talk on "arousing the enthusiasm of capital in sustained forestry."

The important thought brought out at the convention was that the Pacific Northwest is dependent to the extent of 65 per cent for its payroll on the timber resources of the region. The problem therefore is to conserve these resources so that the payroll may remain intact. Fire protection, reforestation, and complete wood utilization were stressed as cardinal principles of conservation.

### Col. Greeley Resigns U. S. Forest Service

#### To Head Combined Coast Lumber Bureaus

Colonel William B. Greeley, chief forester of the United States, has been named secretary-manager of the recently consolidated West Coast Lumberman's Association and the West Coast Lumber Trade Extension Bureau. Colonel Greeley has resigned his post in Washington, D. C., to become effective May 1, 1928, and will come to Pacific Coast to take up his work with the consolidated associations which will continue under the name of the West Coast Lumberman's Association, with offices somewhere on the Coast. The location has not been announced.

Colonel Greeley is one of the outstanding foresters of the country, having been the first chief forester to have had his technical training entirely in America. He was graduated from the Yale Forest School in 1904, after which he became a forest assistant and worked in the southern Appalachians, in New England and in California. He became a forest inspector and in 1906 was made the forest supervisor of the Sequoia National Forest in California.

In 1908 Colonel Greeley was chosen district forester of the Northern Rocky Mountain District with headquarters at Missoula, Mont., where he went through the terrible forest fires of 1910. Later he went to Washington, D. C., as an assistant forester and from there into service with a commission as a major of engineers, attached to a forestry unit, the 10th Engineers. In 1918, then a lieutenant colonel, he became chief of the Forestry Section of the Division of Construction and Forestry.

After the war, he was made chief forester in May, 1920, and in that office he has done some excellent work in organization and in vitalizing the work. Colonel Greeley has become widely known as a speaker and writer on forestry problems.

No official announcements have been made concerning the work of the West Coast Lumberman's Association under the direction of so outstanding a man as Colonel Greeley. In a recent interview in Washington, D. C., the secretary-manager-elect stressed briefly his interest in the development of a system of exact lumber standards, the finding of new markets for Pacific Coast lumber, the further utilization of waste material and the rate at which old timber may be cut for greatest profit. At the Seattle office of the former West Coast Lumber Trade Extension Bureau, it was said that the



COL. WM. B. GREELEY

new organization will carry on and extend the work which both associations have been doing.

Major Robert Y. Stuart will succeed Colonel Greeley as chief forester. Major Stuart also is a graduate of Yale Forestry School and went into United States Forest Service. His experience has been very similar to Colonel Greeley's except that he left the service in 1920 to become assistant to Gifford Pinchot, Commissioner of Forestry of Pennsylvania. When Mr. Pinchot became governor of Pennsylvania, Major Stuart became secretary of the Pennsylvania Department of Forest and Waters. He returned to the United States Forest Service in 1927 as assistant forester of the branch of Public Relations.

### Introduces New Forestry Bill

Appropriations for government reforestation of denuded lands, looking to adequate supplies of timber and other forest products, are asked in a bill introduced March 8 by Senator McNary of Oregon.

Under the terms of the measure the secretary of agriculture would be authorized to conduct investigations to determine the best methods of reforestation, of maintaining favorable conditions of water flow, control of fire, insects, disease and other harmful agencies.

An annual appropriation of \$1,000,000 is asked for the maintenance of twelve forest experiment stations in the United States, one in Alaska and one in the West Indies.

Experiments and tests with respect to the chemical and physical properties and the utilization and preservation of wood is cared for in a proposed annual appropriation of \$1,000,000. In addition, an appropriation of \$50,000 is sought for similar requirements and tests of foreign woods and forest products important to the industries of the United States.

### Hawley to Spend More Millions

Concurrent with the beginning of production on the new machine at the Hawley Pulp & Paper Co., at Oregon City, the announcement is made that the Hawley mill contemplates further improvements that will cost approximately \$2,000,000.

After a few trial runs, Hawley's new 236-inch machine began making merchantable paper on Monday, February 27, and has already attained a speed of over 600 feet per minute, making a sheet of good formation. The first rolls produced were used for a special issue of the local paper, in which Mr. Willard Hawley, Jr., vice-president and general manager, announced: "The present unit just completed is the first of the four jobs to be undertaken in the expansion program. The second unit is to grind all mechanical pulp electrically. The third unit on the program is a central steam plant, the installation of high pressure type boilers, the fourth unit being modern in all respects. About \$2,000,000 more is to be spent making a total of \$4,000,000 spent by the Hawley Pulp & Paper Co."

Saturday, March 3, was inspection day for the general public to view the machine in operation, and many local people and Portland visitors saw the big machine producing.

The present program of expansion was originally scheduled to be completed by Dec. 31, 1927, but several changes were made in the original program and the work was carried over into 1928. Work has progressed with unusual speed at all times and the first part of the program was considered complete when the new buildings were to be turned over to the Hawley Pulp & Paper Co., by the consulting engineer, Mr. V. D. Simons, some time in March.

The power situation on the Willamette river, where the Hawley Pulp & Paper Co. is located, makes it necessary to grind the season's pulp requirements in a few months of the year when the water is high. This practice necessitates storing the pulp. The Willamette valley is a rich agricultural center and to raise the river would mean to flood much valuable farm land. The falls at Oregon City serve both the Hawley mill and the Crown Willamette company's mill across the river. Storing the pulp in outdoor stock piles results in losses through dirt accumulation and otherwise and the addition of a new central steam plant for the Hawley mill will permit the grinding of pulp on a more regular schedule the year around without so much storing.

The other improvement will see the passing of the present sulphite mill with its wooden structure to bring in its place a modern building on a par with the high type concrete and steel construction employed in the new machine room and the new groundwood mill.

The continued program of improvement will be spread over the next four or five years, according to present plans.

### Certain-Teed Offers New Issue

A new issue of \$13,500,000 Certain-Teed Products Corp. bonds is being offered by Blair & Co., Inc., in connection with the acquisition of the assets and business of the Beaverboard companies and subsidiaries. This is a new plan of the company to enable it to expand and to retire existing issues of first and second preferred stock before creating a new preferred stock issue and before selling an additional amount of common stock. The company has a plant at Richmond, Cal.

### Machine at Spaulding In Prospect

Prospects for the installation of a paper machine at the Spaulding Pulp & Paper Co., Newberg, Ore., are apparently better than ever in view of recent events. A paper machine has always been considered for eventual installation at Newberg, this being a part of the original program. The pulp mill was erected as the first unit and began production of unbleached sulphite in November last year.

On February 15 President Charles K. Spaulding of the Newberg mill, left for New York city to attend the fifty-first annual convention of the American Paper and Pulp Association. After the convention it was Mr. Spaulding's intention to visit a number of the Eastern mills and study conditions there and also to visit equipment houses. While no announcement to the effect has been made, it is understood that the purpose of Mr. Spaulding's trip was to look over the field with a view toward installation of a paper machine at Newberg in the near future.

Consideration is also being given to the installation of a bleaching system at Newberg. Preliminary estimates have been looked over and the probability of the bleach installation is very good. Space was provided in the original mill installation for the later addition of a bleaching system. No definite announcement has been made on this point, and neither has it been stated what line of paper will be manufactured if the machine is installed other than the general term "specialties."

The Newberg mill is now operating and turning out about 50 tons of sulphite pulp daily. All new wood, either white fir or hemlock, is being used. Some minor changes are being made in the mill at present to effect further economies in operation. This work is under the direction of Superintendent Ernest Schweitz.

### See Value in Canadian Research

British Columbia pulp and paper mills plan to make use of the newly established pulp and paper laboratories established in connection with McGill University, Montreal, by the Canadian Pulp & Paper Association. Research problems will be submitted to this institution from time to time as they arise.

"The establishment of a research laboratory at Montreal represents the first step that the industry in Canada has made towards co-operative research along practical lines," said an executive of a British Columbia paper company. "It is a logical step and one that should have been taken long ago. Its value to the pulp and paper industry will soon be proven."

### Forestry Dean Chosen

George W. Peavy, dean of the school of forestry, Corvallis, Ore., has been selected as Oregon state chairman for American Forest Week by Colonel Theodore Roosevelt, national chairman, according to word received by the U. S. Forest Service, Portland, Oregon.

American Forest Week has been set for April 22 to 28 this year and plans are already under way for its observance.

### Falconer Makes a Trip

J. Falconer, assistant mill manager for the Powell River Co., Powell River, B. C., accompanied by his wife, has been combining business with pleasure on a trip east.

### C-W Buys Western Waxed Paper Company

The Crown Willamette Paper Co. has recently completed the purchase of the entire capital stock of the Western Waxed Paper Co., which operates plants in Portland, Oakland and Los Angeles.

The Portland plant was started eight years ago by the Central Waxed Paper Co. of Chicago and the Oakland and Los Angeles plants were launched four years ago by the same company.

The business of the Western Waxed Paper Co. consists of converting various paper products into waxed paper, distribution of which goes largely into the hands of jobbers, florists and bakers.

The operation of the Western Waxed Paper Co. will be entirely on the same basis as has been the policy of the company in the past and the personnel will continue, it has been announced.

Announcement of this transaction is of particular interest to users of waxed paper on the Pacific Coast because the move will enable the Western Waxed Paper



E. C. BOGREN

Co., through co-operation with the Crown Willamette Paper Co., to develop the highest grades in all the lines with which they are serving the trade.

R. A. McDonald, president of the Western Waxed Paper Co., has his headquarters in Oakland. W. A. Voltz, vice-president, is in charge of the Los Angeles plant. C. M. Gregoire, treasurer, is located at the Oakland plant. E. C. Bogren is manager of the plant at North Portland and has charge of the Northwest territory.

With reference to the expansion plans of the Western Waxed Paper Co., it was announced that the company will, as in the past, continue to expand as rapidly as the trade permits.

In addition to continuing as president of the Western Waxed Paper Co., Mr. McDonald has been elected vice-president of the Crown Willamette Paper Co. and



R. A. McDONALD

will assume general executive activities with that company, paying particular attention to distribution and sales.

Phil H. Knowlton, sales manager of the Carter, Rice and Carpenter Paper Co., of Denver, used several days the latter part of February in a trip covering New Mexico cities in the interests of his company.



C. M. GREGOIRE



## EDITORIAL

The Canadian government at Ottawa in February brought out a new budget. In it are some seeds of discontent for the Canadian paper manufacturers that may eventually grow to significance and effect the industry in the United States. The **Potential Budget Reaction** budget has been designed to be popular and has won a good measure of approval over the Dominion. The paper makers, however, particularly those making the finer grades other than news and wrapping, are not encouraged over the changes that the new budget brings. It is their discontent which may possibly be fanned to flame. The old budget provides tariffs on news print, super calendered and machine finished book, not coated, and coated papers. There is a tariff preference in this order, British Preference, Intermediate or Favored Nation Rate, and the General Tariff. Under the old schedule the rates—for the preferences in the order named—were 10, 12½, and 15 per cent for news print and all printing paper valued at not more than 2¼ cents per pound. On paper of all kinds, n. o. p., the tariffs are 15, 22½ and 25 per cent. Super calendered and m. t. book, when used exclusively in the production of magazines, newspapers and periodicals published regularly, are subject to 12½, 22½ and 25 per cent respectively. Coated papers, with the same stipulation concerning their use in periodicals, must meet tariffs of 17½, 32½ and 35 per cent respectively. These four classifications are known as items 196, 197, 197a, and 198a in the order of their naming above.

Under the new budget items 197, 197a and 198a have been modified as follows:

1060.—News print paper, machine finished book grades of paper, not coated, coated or supercalendered book grades of paper, when imported under items 197, 197a or 198a, when used exclusively in the production in Canada of magazines or periodicals, including farm journals, published and issued at regular intervals and enjoying second-class postal privileges, containing critical, informative and descriptive articles on various subjects, current topics, political and other news or reviews, criticism or other informative matter, or fiction, being bound, wire-stitched or otherwise fastened together subject to a drawback of 80 per cent of the duty payable.

The new budget reduces the tariff on book papers imported into Canada to as low as 2½ per cent and to a maximum of 7 per cent under the general tariff for coated papers.

The effect of the new schedule deals a hard blow to those who are fostering the book paper industry in Canada. Some bitter criticism has been invoked on the part of the Canadian paper mill men because of the coincidence that the leader of the Farmers' party is also the publisher of the largest farm paper in Canada. It will be noticed that specific mention is made of farm journals in the new schedule.

There has long been a feeling in Canada that its great resources of pulp timber should not leave the country before the full benefit of manufacture has accrued to the Dominion. That feeling is growing. We have seen how the news print mills have moved out of the diminishing forests of Eastern United States into

Canada until the Northern neighbors sailed past the Americans in 1926, attaining in 1927 a production record of roughly 2,000,000 tons.

Even with this tremendous production shifting across the border in so few years, Canada views with some concern the 1927 export to the United States of approximately 1,800,000 cords of raw pulp wood, valued at more than \$10,800,000.

Aside from pulp wood exports Canada saw more than 500,000 tons of sulphite and sulphate pulp cross the border in 1927, not to mention perhaps another 300,000 tons of groundwood pulp. On all of this Canada realized only one profit, whereas it would liked to have had the profits of both pulp and paper manufacture.

With the feeling existing in Canada that local industry should be encouraged it is difficult to tell what reaction might be fanned to a flame of indignation at the amount of raw material going out of the country. The change in the present budget may be just the match to arouse the sentiment which would swing the tariff the other way and make the export of raw materials impracticable.

Such a turn of events will not occur between a single sunset and dawn, but it is entirely within the realm of possibility. Should the pendulum swing back in Canada the United States would be compelled to look to further utilization of those resources still remaining within its borders.

Every time that some one brings up the question of utilization of lumber waste on the Pacific Coast there is a chorus of haw-haw on one side and an attentive group of listeners on the other side. On the haw-haw side we hear the same old stuff about "you can't use waste" and "it isn't waste in the eye of the man that's handling it. You simply have to do it."

**Wooding The Bark** Admitted, it is an economic problem at the present. Some operations lend themselves to the profitable handling of mill and woods waste, while others find it cheaper to depend on the whole log. But those who hold to the idea that waste will always be waste and that nothing can be done about it, should be reminded that there was quite a congregation on the shore when Fulton first tried out his steamboat, and most of them said "haw-haw." Still, we have it on very good authority that steamships are today making sailings on every sea of the world. People also used to think that coal could not be used as a fuel. Perhaps a few of our own forefathers stood on the bank when Fulton tried out his steamboat. We have respect for our forefathers, but realize that perhaps they weren't able to see into the future any better than we do today.

The day of waste utilization is somewhere around the corner for the Pacific Coast. The waste is first visible in that conveyor line going from the saw mill to the burner, and that is where too much of the study of waste has been made. Pacific Coast wood has heavy bark that has an obstinate way about it in resisting detachment from the wood. Our efforts have been to bark the wood, but analysis without respect to pride will show that we have too often been wooding the bark instead of barking the wood.

The place to do the barking is not after the wood has passed the saws and has been reduced to odd slabs and slivers. Our piles of waste will have a real value for the pulpmill when log barking machines have been installed ahead of the saws. Think what it would mean



if all the odd bits of wood trimmed off the log at the saws were clean and ready to go right to the chipper. No one denies that there is lots of sound wood in the waste piles of the Pacific Coast lumber mills. The joker has been to separate the wood from the bark—and make it pay. The log barker will solve that. It is time here for some forefather of posterity to raise the objection, "But you can't bark logs satisfactorily." That remains to be seen. The satisfactory log barker may be just around the corner.

### San Juan Mill to Double Capacity

Announcement was made late in February by President Ossian Anderson of the San Juan Pulp Mfg. Co., Bellingham, that approximately \$400,000 would be expended at once on an improvement program which would raise the capacity of the plant from 45 tons to 90 tons of sulphite pulp daily.

Construction work is already well under way and the second unit is expected to be in operation about June 1st of the present year. Most of the buildings and the acid plant were originally erected to accommodate a mill of the increased capacity. The chief addition to the plant will consist of two additional digesters, 15 by 49 feet in size. Another 1,000 h. p. boiler, additional screens, wet machines, and Fidalgo system dryers will also be installed to take care of the mill's increased capacity. The \$400,000 to be spent includes the cost of additional land which has been purchased by the company.

The company has requested the city of Bellingham to vacate certain streets near the mill site, the reason given for the vacating request being that the space was desired to store cordwood. The San Juan mill at present is using box lumber waste obtained from mills on Puget Sound. The Bellingham city council has set March 19 as a time for public hearing on the company's request to vacate the streets, but it is felt that no opposition will be raised. The city council has also approved an agreement with the San Juan mill to furnish more water for its plant.

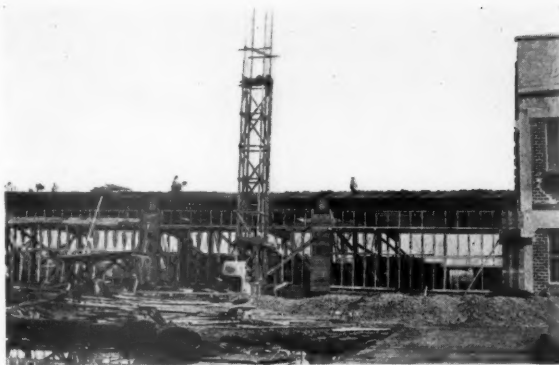
President Anderson left Bellingham about March 6 for the South, his ultimate destination being given as California. It is understood that most of the equipment for the San Juan mill extension has already been arranged for and work will proceed with dispatch.

An interesting rumor arising about the same time as the San Juan extension announcement, but which has had no official verification, is that the Morrison box lumber mill near the San Juan pulp plant will undergo some changes and be changed from a box factory to a combination lumber and cut up mill for the pulp mill. William Morrison is owner of the lumber mill and he is also vice-president of the San Juan Pulp Mfg. Co. Neither Mr. Morrison nor Mr. Anderson could be reached for verification on this point, but at the Bellingham office of the pulp plant it was given out that the rumor had no foundation.

### Current Pulp Prices

Market prices of chemical pulps on March 10, 1928, ex dock Atlantic seaports, per ton of 2,000 lbs., ranged as follows:

Sulphite, unbleached (imported).....	\$50.00 to \$55.00
Sulphite, bleached .....	\$70.00 and up
Kraft .....	\$53.00 to \$54.00



Building New Warehouse at St. Helens

### Building New St. Helens Warehouse

A big crew of workmen is busily engaged at St. Helens, Ore., in erecting a new warehouse for the St. Helens Pulp & Paper Co. The building is being erected adjoining the present mill buildings and adjacent to the finishing room. There are many rumors afoot regarding the ultimate use of the new building, but Manager Max Oberdorfer declines to comment concerning the rumors.

### Willapa Mill Lets Contract

Contract for the construction of the Willapa Pulp & Paper Mills was let late in February to the Puget Sound Bridge & Dredging Co. The company proposes the erection of a 50-ton kraft pulp mill between South Bend and Raymond, Wash., in the Willapa Harbor district. The cost will be approximately \$1,000,000, according to Secretary E. A. Barry. The contract calls for completion of the mill by October 1, 1928.

The company was organized in the fall of 1927 and is incorporated under the laws of Oregon. It is being financed by the sale of securities, the financing being handled by the company through its own offices in the Pacific building, Portland. According to President R. A. Swain the company is selling the securities only in the state of Oregon. Financing has progressed to a satisfactory stage that permits construction, Secretary Barry declared.

The company has acquired the Columbia Box Co. between Raymond and South Bend and will utilize that property in developing the pulp mill. The lumber mill will be retained as a lumber mill and cut up plant.

"The company owns approximately 100,000,000 feet of timber adjacent to the mill property," Secretary Barry stated at the time the construction contract was let. "This timber has been cruised and shows fine stands of spruce, western hemlock and Douglas fir."

Mr. L. A. DeGurere has been retained as consulting engineer and will supervise construction of the plant. He has done a great deal of pulp and paper mill construction in Wisconsin. He recently completed construction of the Tumwater Paper Mills and is now also supervising the construction of the sulphite mill of the Shaffer Box Co. at Tacoma, Wash. Mr. DeGurere's contract calls for erection of the mill and a period of supervision during the first few years of operation.

A competent sulphate production engineer has been secured for operating superintendent, Secretary Barry declared, but the name of this man is not being divulged at the present time.



D. C. EVEREST

#### Everest Views Pacific Coast

D. Clark Everest, president of the American Paper and Pulp Association, believes there are a number of logical developments in the industry going on in the Northwest, but warns against a very real danger of tremendous over-production from the Pacific Coast region. Mr. Everest was re-elected as president of the association at the annual convention held in New York City Feb. 20-23. He came to the Pacific Coast after the convention and spent the week of March 4 to 11 at Longview, Wash.

"Please make my position clear," Mr. Everest told his interviewer, "I do not want to discourage adequately financed, properly planned and logical developments, but certainly before anyone invests his money, he wants to make sure that in addition to raw material, a good manufacturing set up, transportation, excellent labor conditions such as you have in the Northwest, and those factors, that there is some place to sell the product. The law of supply and demand will govern, and production and consumption figures prove there is right now an over supply.

"Production capacity for 1927," Mr. Everest explained, "of paper in the United States was 12,500,000 tons. During the year there was an actual production of about 10,000,000 tons, which demonstrates that the whole industry was operating to about 80 per cent capacity. The national consumption was approximately 11,750,000 tons. The difference between American production and consumption was made up of newsprint imported from Canada. We imported about 54 per cent of our newsprint, and as I see it, we will continue to do so. Canada has the economic set up for this manufacture, and will continue to furnish an increasing amount of newsprint to the United States.

"In all probability the 1928 consumption will be approximately the same as in 1927, while the average production will again be around 80 per cent, with some grades exceeding that, and some falling below it. The

whole salvation is to find new uses for paper, and every thoughtful man in the industry is awake to the situation and trying to find those uses."

While Mr. Everest believes there are some logical developments underway, he also believes that as a general rule there is an over estimate of the amount of waste available in the various sawmills suitable for pulp manufacturing. The bigger and better the sawmill operation, the less amount of waste, comparatively, there is suitable for pulp making, and the smaller lumber plants do not furnish an adequate supply of waste for a pulp and paper mill large enough to be profitable.

As for the future of the industry, adequate reforestation and protection from fire are essential for the salvation of the wood working and allied industries, including pulp and paper manufacture. Mr. Everest finds that the Northwest states are profiting by the mistakes in the East, and the Middle West in not providing for future timber, and are starting their reforestation programs early. A major problem in this program is to get the public forest-minded, so that legislation can be secured which will make reforestation practical and financially possible. "It will be necessary for people to get the idea that timber is a rotating crop—a long-time crop, to be sure, but a crop to be planted and cared for and harvested, and planted again."

Forest management, rather than merely planting trees, will be required. A study of the whole situation is necessary. This would include a development of wood utilization, to be carried on by the private owners, as well as the already established government agencies.

The sentiment for legislation favorable to reforestation is more general over the country now than formerly, and a number of states, including Washington, he said, have passed laws which will make it financially possible.

"People are beginning to realize that it is imperative to relieve the standing timber of some of the tax burden, so that the owners will not be forced to log it off to get relief from a too heavy tax load. A yield tax, of a certain per cent of the value, to be paid when the timber is cut, is necessary," Mr. Everest declared, and added that this should apply to a certain extent to standing virgin timber, as well as second growth stuff.

Because he has had "considerable to do with it," Mr. Everest was reluctant to say much concerning the Longview plant, except that he did state that "there is no question that it is one of the finest plants in the country for the kind of production it is used for, and the material for which it is designed." He particularly commended the mechanical features and the engineering layout of the Longview Fibre Company plant.

Mr. Everest, whose home is in Wausau, Wis., is president of the Marathon Paper Mills of Rothschild, Wis., and also a member of the board of directors of several large operations, including the Longview Fibre Co. at Longview. After spending the week of March 4-11 in Longview, Mr. Everest left there March 12 for San Francisco, en route back to the Middle West. At Longview, he spent several days at the plant of the Longview Fibre Company with M. A. Wertheimer, chairman of the board of the Longview company, whose home is in New York City. Mr. Wertheimer is also president of the Thilmany Pulp and Paper Company of Kaukauna, Wis. His son, R. S. Wertheimer, is resident manager of the Longview operation.

### R. E. L. Brown Succeeds Father

Robert E. L. Brown was elected president and treasurer of the Los Angeles Paper Manufacturing Co. at a special executive meeting called recently to fill the vacancy left by the death of his father, Joseph Brown, Sr., founder and former president of the company, who was killed in a traffic accident a few weeks ago, at the age of 90.

Joseph Brown, Jr., as vice-president, was made general manager, Harold D. Brown was elected secretary, and N. L. Brinker retains his position as director of sales.

R. E. L. Brown, who formerly occupied the position of secretary-treasurer, said the general operation and policies of the company would be carried out along with lines established and maintained by his father from its inception, more than 27 years ago.

"We have almost literally grown up with this business," said Brown. "It is not a case of a new management stepping in, for we have been actively identified with the administrative affairs of the company for many years. As fast as each of us qualified for positions of greater responsibility we were moved into them and thus have been actively in charge of the affairs of the company for some time past.

"Father was a strong advocate of square-dealing. He built this business on a quality foundation. As a result, our products established a reputation that has steadily increased demand and made repeated plant additions necessary and rapid extension of markets possible."

The Los Angeles Paper Manufacturing Co. is equipped to manufacture asphalt roofing and shingles. The plant has steadily grown until it now represents an investment of more than \$1,000,000.

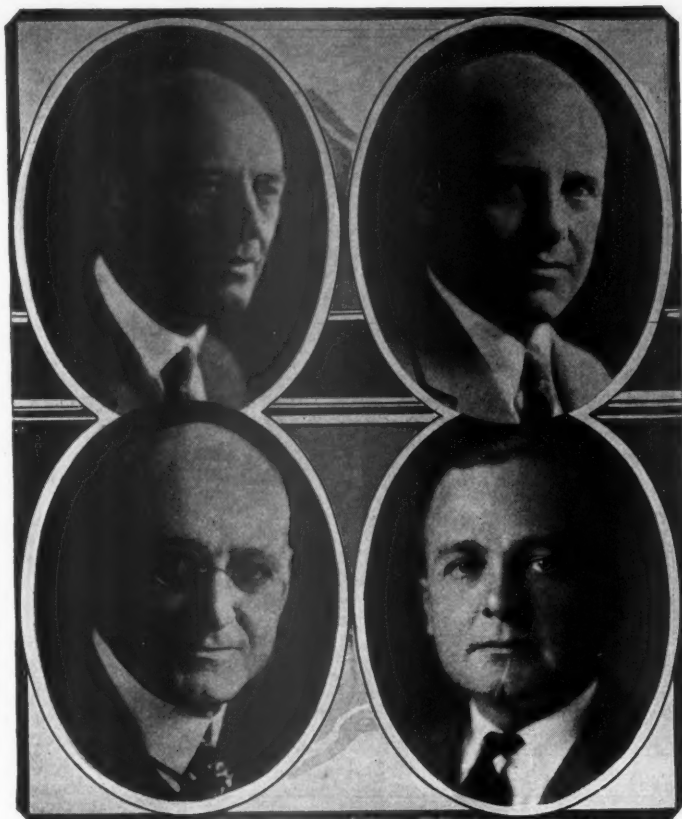
The roofing products are now distributed throughout the Pacific Coast region, and are being exported in constantly increasing quantities to Hawaii and the Orient.

### Hoquiam Urging Bond Vote

The chamber of commerce at Hoquiam, Wash., is conducting a campaign to urge registration of voters so that they may vote at the special bond election on April 7, at which time a proposition will be put up to the people to issue \$950,000 in bonds to provide for the construction of an industrial water system.

The adjoining city of Aberdeen last year voted a bond issue of \$1,600,000 for an industrial water system that would provide the city with 60,000,000 gallons of industrial water daily. The project is now about one-fourth completed.

Hoquiam now has building within its limits the Grays Harbor Pulp Co. The company recently let a contract to build a water tunnel to its property to provide for the needs of the pulp mill which will go into operation sometime during the present year. Hoquiam is looking forward, however, to the time when the present mill or other mills will demand more water.



New Officers of the Los Angeles Paper Manufacturing Co., (top, left to right): Robert E. L. Brown, president and treasurer; Joseph Brown, Jr., vice-president and general manager; (below): N. L. Brinker, director of sales, and H. D. Brown, secretary.

### Howard Simons Kept Busy

Howard Simons, son of V. D. Simons, the Chicago consulting engineer who is supervising the construction of the Grays Harbor Pulp Co. at Hoquiam, the National Paper Products Co. at Port Townsend, and the expansion work at the Hawley Pulp & Paper Co., at Oregon City, spends his time between the three projects. He recently returned to Hoquiam after an absence of two weeks spent in inspecting the work at the two other jobs. Mr. V. D. Simons was expected to return to the Pacific Coast from Chicago late in February.

### Student Foresters Visit Pulp Mill

Nine advanced students of the College of Forestry of the University of Washington made a 100-mile field trip in February to visit the pulp mill of the Rainier Pulp & Paper Co. at Shelton, Wash. The party was under the leadership of Prof. Bror L. Grondahl of the College of Forestry. Several forestry school graduates are now associated with the Rainier mill.

### Henderson Has Foundry

Don Henderson, for many years purchasing agent for the Crown Willamette Paper Co., with headquarters in Portland, and lately connected with Clyde Equipment Co., Portland, has purchased an interest in the Quality Brass and Aluminum Foundry in Portland.



# Beating With Rods

By SIDNEY D. WELLS\*

**W**IDE interest in the new and improved method of beating and refining has been displayed by paper manufacturers since the first announcement in 1926 † of the application of the rod mill for beating and pulping. Since then there has been a score or more of installations for the purpose of pulping or beating a wide range of raw materials in the manufacture of as wide a range of products. In only one case has it failed and in the majority of cases the first installation has been quickly followed up by repeat orders. In the single case of failure the cause was not one of principle, but a mistake in the type of machine chosen for the kind of work desired. Since then more has been learned of the factors governing rod action

Mr. Sidney D. Wells is well known in the pulp and paper industry for the great amount of work of an experimental nature he has done. Lately he has been giving a great deal of study to rod mill applications in pulp and paper making. Last year he made a visit to the Pacific Coast to supervise the installation of a rod mill at the Port Angeles mill of Fibreboard Products, Inc., which at that time was operating as the Crescent Board Mill division of the Paraffine Companies, Inc. The Port Angeles installation is, so far as is known, the only rod mill installation at the present time on the Pacific Coast.

in the beating of paper pulp and more particularly the operation of the Marcy rod mill which has had the habit of exceeding expectations in all the installations that have been made to date. On account of its unique design and heavy construction this originator and pioneer in rod mill manufacture deserves special mention.

The most important factor in the beating of paper pulp by rods is the consistency of the stock and the second factor, the regularity of the feed. These factors have been brought out in a recent paper by the writer.‡ While the strength factor is materially increased by working at a consistency of between 7½ and 8½%, the uniformity of the beating is also increased, provided the stock is fed at a uniform rate. By the operation of the rod mill at consistencies above 5 or 6%, there is practically no pool at the foot of the pile of rods in the mill. At lower consistencies a large pool exists which, in the case of mills with small trunnion outlets, is almost as deep as the internal radius of the mill. Under such circumstances there is more stock in the pool at the foot of the rods than there is between the rods themselves and it is practically impossible to obtain uniform beating. With the elimination of the pool by working at stock consistencies above 5 or 6%, as is possible only with the Marcy rod mill, there is no chance for the stock to escape the action of the rods by passage from the inlet to the outlet of the mill through the pool instead of between the rods. It is possible to observe in any mill working at low consistencies the passage of stock through the pool. Batches of oil may

often be seen on the surface of the pool passing from the inlet to the outlet without being seriously disturbed by the rod action. The ununiformity of the treatment given to individual fibers when operating at low consistency in displacement types of rod mills is shown by the fact that they will beat twice as effectively when operating on batches at consistencies of five per cent, or above compared to what they will do when operating continuously at the low consistencies on which they must work if proper flow is maintained. With the Marcy rod mill, it is possible to open the door at the outlet at any time when the mill is in operation and observe exactly what is taking place. By so doing, the operation of the mills so far installed have been maintained at the proper point to obtain most effective rod action and uniform results. Another advantage of high consistencies is a very marked reduction in the noise of the rods by the cushioning effect of the thick stock. When operating at consistencies of 8% it is possible to hear conversation in the vicinity of the mill without raising the voice. This is impossible when working at lower consistencies and is one of the objections to some of the installations of the rod mill most frequently expressed. The reduction in noise by working at high consistencies in the Marcy rod mill is further increased by the use of a door and splash plate at the outlet which serves to confine any noise that may occur. The cushioning effect of the stock at high consistencies not only reduces the wear on the rods and lining but, by the reduction of wear, discoloration is very remarkably reduced. Where even slight discoloration is objectionable, however, it is advisable to use either stainless steel or manganese silicon bronze lining and rods.

## A 50 Per Cent Power Saving

In the article referred to above it is stated that a saving of from 50 to 70% of the power required by beaters can be effected by the use of the rod mill. Installations since then have further confirmed that statement and experimental work explained it. Work at the U. S. Forest Products Laboratory has shown that a 20 minute treatment of kraft pulp in a 3'x5' rod mill shortened the time required to develop maximum strength tests in the standard pebble mill by one hour. Furthermore, the maximum tests capable of being developed by the pebble mill were increased by 4%. Observations of tests made by a 5'x10' Marcy rod mill have demonstrated that it is capable of imparting to 17 tons of pulp per day a beating treatment 20% greater than that imparted in 20 minutes in the 3'x5' mill. This would indicate that a 5'x10' mill would be capable of treating 20 tons of pulp to the same degree as a 20 minute treatment in the 3'x5' mill. The largest size of Marcy rod mill made at the present time is 7'x15'. On this basis such a mill is capable of treating 55 tons of pulp to the same degree with only 160 horse power required for operation. These figures are unbelievable but experiments and performances have shown that they are true.

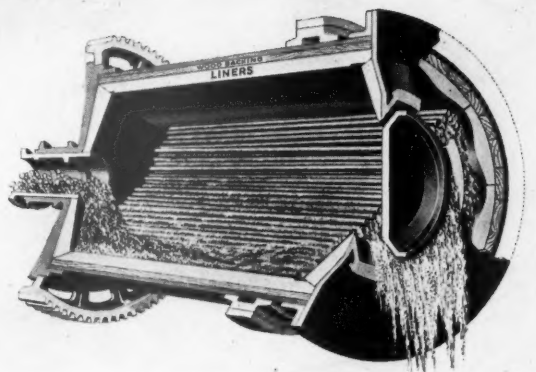
In the development of the felting properties of paper making fiber the phenomenon known as hydration is

\* Director of Laboratory, Paper Mill Laboratories, Inc., Quincy, Ill.  
† Rod mill in the Pulp & Paper Industry, by John D. Rue and Sidney D. Wells, Published in Paper Trade Journal, September 16, 1926.  
‡ The Marcy rod mill in the Paper Industry, by Sidney D. Wells, Paper Trade Journal, October 27, 1927.  
§ U. S. Patent, No. 1,654,624, January 3, 1928.



invariably an accompaniment. In the use of short fibered pulps whatever hydration occurs is of benefit to the paper because, at most, only a very short beating treatment is given. In the treatment of long fibered pulps, however, such as sulphite and sulphate pulps, cotton rags, manila, jute, linen, etc., large amounts of beating are necessary to develop proper felting properties in the manufacture of the tough and strong papers for which these fibers are demanded. Such prolonged beating invariably produces more hydration than is desired and the removal of the water of formation in the subsequent paper making operation at the suction boxes, couch roll, presses, etc., is very much retarded. The sheet, consequently, contains more water than it otherwise would and the capacity of the dryers is very much reduced. In addition to the reduced production encountered, the quality of the product is often impaired by excessive stiffness, dullness in appearance and in some cases brittleness. The time the stock has been slopping around in the system to develop the proper felting properties has produced excessive hydration. On the other hand, if the beating tackle is sharper and is lowered too rapidly, the strength of the resultant product is sacrificed by too drastic cutting of the fibers. With the use of the Hollander type of beater in conjunction with refining engines the paper manufacturer has been between the horns of the dilemma. The rod mill offers to him the solution of his troubles. By the passage of 25 tons of pulp through a 7'x15' Marcy rod mill in 24 hours a beating action is obtained equivalent to that given in the standard types of Hollander beaters in from 7 to 8 hours. In the rod mill there is no danger of cutting the fiber even though the time taken in passage through the mill at the rate stated above would be only about 20 minutes. Freeness tests have demonstrated that the rod mill develops maximum strengths with two to three times the freeness of stock developed to equal strengths in the beater. The maximum felting properties are developed and at the same time a stock is produced which will permit the easiest removal of water and maximum production on the paper machine.

An interesting application of the rod mill is in the manufacture of glassine or greaseproof papers. The stock prepared for these papers is hydrated to an extreme degree and enormous amounts of power are required. The use of the rod mill with stock at low consistency has produced rather indifferent results in this field on account of the ununiform results caused by certain portions of the stock escaping rod action by



Sectional View Illustrating Rod Beating Action

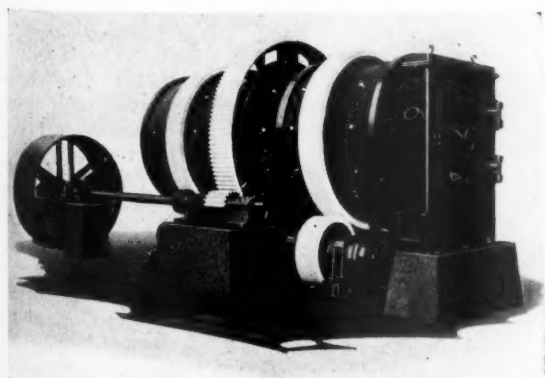
passing through the pool at the foot of the rod pile. By the use of proper consistency, as can only be done in the Marcy rod mill, excellent results are obtained with great saving in power. Not only is the parchment effect produced with from 50% to 75% less power, but the fibrous character of the pulp has not been so completely destroyed and the paper is not so brittle as when made in the Hollander.

Not only is the Marcy rod mill a very effective instrument for the beating of paper pulp, but it is also especially efficient as a pulping agent in the conversion of wood pulp screenings to paper pulp or the pulping of semi-cooked chips, from wood waste or other sources, straw, cornstalks, rags, cottonseed hulls, etc., in the manufacture of paper products. While the Marcy rod mill is more adaptable to this type of work than any other type of machine now available we will not take the time now to discuss it further. For those who care to look into the subject further, the U. S. patent †† granted to cover the application of the rod mill to the pulping and beating of paper stock will be of interest.

#### Marcy Advocated Ruggedness

The inquiry is often made as to what is the expense of mechanical upkeep in the operation of the rod mill and how does it compare with beaters and jordans. The forces involved are very great and the shocks occur continuously. When rod mills were first introduced in the mining field it was not realized how heavily and perfectly they must be built and their life was exceedingly short. Each new unit was built heavier than its predecessor, but it was years before mills were built that were reasonably rugged. Mr. F. E. Marcy, a prominent mining engineer, was the first to realize the necessity for extremely rugged construction and, as the result, the Marcy rod mill, which is now accepted as the ultimate in this field, appeared. Manufacturers who have not had any contact with these early developments have recently commenced the manufacture of rod mills to take advantage of the interest manifest in the paper industry. Many of these mills are much too light for satisfactory service and are suffering the same failures encountered in the early days of rod mill development. The wear on the rods in a Marcy rod mill, five feet in diameter, when operated on stock at proper consistency, can be compensated by opening the door at the end, a matter of a few minutes, and throwing in one three-inch rod every two or three months. The

(Turn to page 49)



Marcy Rod Mill Used for Beating

# T-R-A-D-E - T-A-L-K

Devoted to the Paper Trade of the Western States

**ANNUAL CONVENTION**  
**Pacific States Paper Trade Association**  
**DEL MONTE, CALIFORNIA**  
**May 7-13, 1928**  
**Mark These Dates On Your Calendar**

## Trade Planning Constructive Program

"The program committee reports progress," W. B. Maxwell, San Francisco, Blake, Moffitt & Towne, chairman of the committee in charge of the program of the coming convention of the Pacific States Paper Trade Association, declared early in March.

Mr. Maxwell's committee has sent questionnaires to all the members of the association asking them to submit subjects for discussion at the convention. These subjects will be listed and the important and timely matters will be assigned to speakers for papers and discussions.

"We want to make our convention program as practical as possible," Mr. Maxwell said. "The questionnaire idea is to find out what's on the minds of the paper trade. When all the replies to the questionnaire are received we will then go ahead and arrange the final program."

Charles Kahn, San Francisco, secretary of the association, reports that a number of eastern paper trade and mill men have already made reservations for the convention.

The easterners who are expected include Noble Gillette, Chicago, Chicago Paper Co., new president of the National Paper Trade Association; W. N. Brunaugh, Chicago, sales manager of the Milwaukee Lace Paper Co.; George E. Ward, Philadelphia, sales manager of the D. L. Ward Paper Co.; R. L. Allison, Springfield, Mass., United States Envelope Co.; William Wing, Appleton, Wis., president of the Fox River Paper Co., and Sidney Wilson, president and George J. Caldwell, sales manager of the American Writing Paper Co. of Holyoke, Mass.

## There Will Be Golf

The cry of "Fore!" will ring out over the first fairway of the Hotel Del Monte golf course Tuesday, May 8, when West Coast paper tradesmen and paper mill officials and representatives start the tenth annual golf tournament given by the paper mill men in connection with the eleventh annual convention of the Pacific States Paper Trade Association.

Each year at the paper trade convention the mill officials and representatives are the guests at the convention and, to reciprocate the courtesy, conduct the tournament on the fairways.

The same committee of mill men that served last year is handling the golf this year. This consists of Augustus Johnson, secretary and San Francisco representative of the Everett Pulp & Paper Co.; Harry A. Goedje, of the San Francisco office of the Crown Willamette Paper Co.; J. R. Miller, manager of the

California Cotton Mills of Oakland, and M. M. Baruh of the Zellerbach Paper Co.

As usual, a splendid assortment of prizes for both ladies and gentlemen will be donated for the golf winners. Officials at Del Monte say that the prizes offered by the "paper hangers"—as the convention is sometimes known—are the finest assortment of prizes offered by any convention held at the famous California resort, where golf is an industry.

Invitations to the tourney were sent out early in March and the work of obtaining the handicaps and preparing the lists was started.

The qualifying round for ladies and gentlemen will be held May 8; the first round of match play will be held May 9; the second round May 10; the semi-finals May 11 and the finals on Saturday, May 12. During the week there also will be three flights for defeated eights. The golf banquet and presentation of prizes will be held on Saturday evening, May 12.

Last year the first prize in the men's tournament was won by Carl Hatch, Los Angeles representative of the Cascade Paper Co., in the finals. The ladies' first place was won by Mrs. A. B. M. Moody, who then was Miss Ellen Howarth of Everett. Mrs. Moody is the daughter of William Howarth, president of the Everett Pulp & Paper Co.

## "Pelicans" Visit Floriston Mill

Ten executives and salesmen of the Pelican Paper Co., San Francisco, were guests of the Crown Willamette Paper Co. on an excursion to the latter company's mill at Floriston, Calif., early in March.

The party left San Francisco on the night train Friday, March 2, arrived at the mill early Saturday morning, spent the day there on an inspection tour, went by automobile to Reno, Nev., for a few hours and caught the train home Saturday night, arriving Sunday morning.

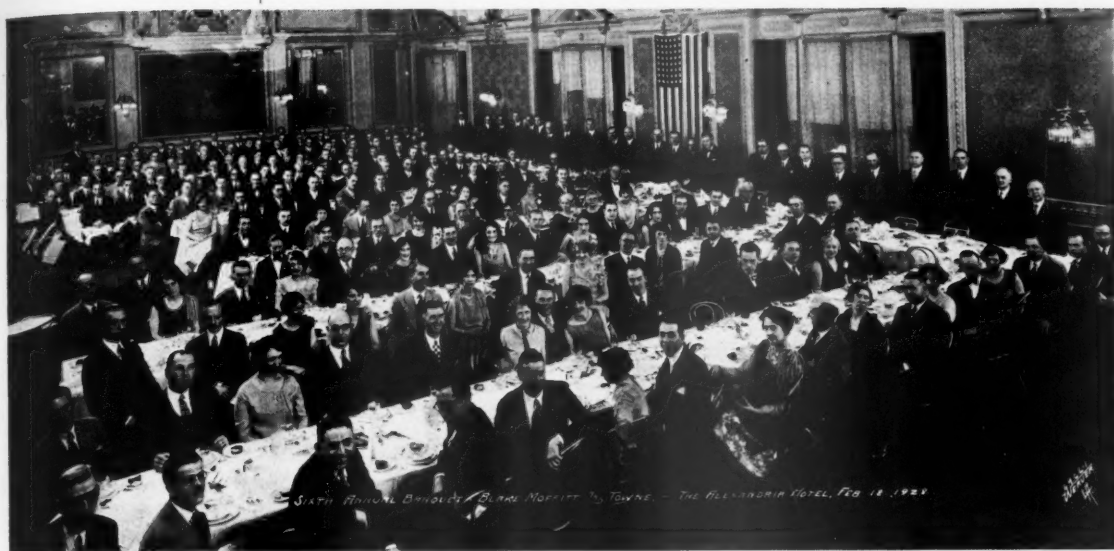
Gabriel Ticolet, sales manager of the San Francisco office of the C-W company, was in charge of the party. Ed Stalder, another C-M man, accompanied him.

The "Pelicans" in the party were Rodman C. Pell, Jr., manager of the Pelican company; J. A. Watson, sales manager, and Sam Davis, Nick Basil; Phillip Holden, Francis Chang, Peter W. Gerhardt, Joseph A. Shahan, Francis Smythe and Louis Herner.

The party expected to come back to San Francisco with their kodaks loaded with pictures, but it was snowing at Floriston and picture taking was impossible.

## Ewing Visits California

B. Gard Ewing, head of the house of Ewing, the Ewing Paper Co., has been flitting hither and yon about the sunshiny state of California these past weeks, and reports the water fine down that way. Report has it he may reach his place of business in Spokane within the next week or two.



The House of Blake, Moffitt & Towne Makes Quite a Family When the Annual Banquet Brings Them Together

### Akers Named Assistant Manager

A. W. Akers recently was appointed assistant manager of the operating and maintenance department of the San Francisco division of the Zellerbach Paper Co., serving under Eugene A. Breyman, manager.

### B. M. & T. Celebrates at Banquet

The sixth annual banquet of the Los Angeles division of Blake, Moffitt & Towne was held on February 18, in a special assembly room of the Alexandria Hotel, Los Angeles, some 218 persons being present to enjoy the delightful event.

F. M. Couch, vice-president of the company and general manager of the Los Angeles division, presided at the banquet, and made a brief talk in which he expressed the company's appreciation for the services rendered during the past year by the employees of the Los Angeles branch. As is his custom at these banquets, Mr. Couch then awarded service buttons to the employees who have been with the company over a period of years.

For five years service a bronze button was awarded, for ten years a silver button, for fifteen a gold button, for twenty a gold button with a star, for twenty-five a gold button with a diamond set, and for thirty a gold button with two diamonds.

James K. Moffitt of San Francisco, president of the company, then presented Mr. Couch with a twenty-year service button. Mr. Moffitt also presented a thirty-year service button to Joseph C. Moffatt, one of the leading salesmen of the Los Angeles division, and spoke in appreciation of Mr. Moffatt's service. Mr. Moffitt said that he thought it an excellent idea for the organization to break bread together once a year, and that he felt it brought all closer together. He stated that with one exception he had attended all of these annual banquets, and that he was pleased to be present at this one.

A feature of the evening was a much enjoyed entertainment program. Billy Myers, one of the salesmen for the company, who is considered one of the best song leaders in Los Angeles, his services being constantly sought by various organizations to lead com-

munity singing, led the gathering in singing a number of songs. A professional musical program then was rendered by entertainers engaged for the occasion, and a magician also added to the pleasure of the program.

Following the entertainment program, dancing was enjoyed for two hours. J. R. Coffman, genial secretary of the Los Angeles association of the paper trade, added greatly to the merriment of the evening by stating that he would dance every dance, providing he could secure enough girls to dance with him. A watchful observer reports that he is confident that Mr. Coffman was highly successful in this regard.

Other San Francisco officials of the company who, together with James K. Moffitt, were present at the banquet were: Arthur W. Towne, and J. W. Towne. Horace S. Wilson, the company's attorney, also was present.

Other visitors at the banquet were: V. N. Savale, George La Monte & Son, New York; Louis Work, Pacific Coast Envelope Co.; W. B. Collins, Columbia Rope & Northern Paper Mills; Earl Van Pool, Brown Paper Co.; A. A. Ernst, Everett Pulp & Paper Co.; Frank Philbrook, Graham Paper Co.; Sydney Burgoine, Jerry Young, and L. E. Remmer, Crown Willamette Paper Co.

### Sacramento Paper Merchants Merge

The Wilkie Paper Co. and the Valley Paper Co., of Sacramento, Calif., merged January 1, 1928, and started the new year under the name of the Valley Paper Co., in large quarters at Front and J streets, Sacramento.

The officers of the company are A. W. Petersen, president; J. M. Mundell, vice-president; J. Wilkie, secretary and general manager, and Philo K. Holland, treasurer. Mr. Petersen and Mr. Holland formerly were with the Valley Paper Co., and Mr. Wilkie and Mr. Mundell were partners in the Wilkie Paper Co.

The new company carries paper, bags, twine, brooms, stationery, notions, picnic plates, paper boxes and wax paper. The Wilkie Paper Co. has been organized five years and the Valley Paper Co. two years.





Zellerbach's New Branch at Fresno

### Fresno Branch To Be Modern

Work on a new and completely equipped building has been progressing at Fresno, California, by the Zellerbach Paper Co., according to an announcement from the Fresno office. The new building will be at H and Kern Sts., on the site of the structure which was badly damaged by fire a few months ago.

The plant is being equipped with every modern device to speed up and perfect the Zellerbach service from the Fresno Division. Spiral chutes, pneumatic tubes, interior telephone system and fast electric freight elevator are among the features to add to the efficiency of the plant. An extensive display room, an advisory department containing a large library of printed specimens and an attractive lobby in which trade journals for paper, printing, stationery, notions, general business and finance are available are among the features which add to the customer's pleasure in visiting the division.

Announcement of the new building was made to the trade in an attractive folder mailed out from the temporary headquarters at 835 H St., where the company has been doing business since the fire.

### Growing Demand for Fine Papers

Indications of a growing local demand for the best papers for use in advertising are seen in the popularity of the lines of highest grade eastern papers introduced by Pacific Coast jobbers, says Charles H. Beckwith, of Seattle, Pacific Coast manager of Carter, Rice & Co. An example was cited in the case of art mat paper permitting remarkable color effects and considered the best of its class, which was introduced by the company last fall. This line of paper, formerly reserved for special photographic effects or reproductions of artistic masterpieces, has been well received by the better class of advertisers, especially among confectioners, interior decorators and manufacturers of fine furniture.

"The application of good paper and good printing to the field of advertising has grown steadily," says Mr. Beckwith. "A few years ago any grade of paper was considered good enough for the advertiser. Today he is seeking a paper comparable in quality to that of his product. The kind of paper used in advertising might, in fact, serve as an index of the relative quality of the product."

Another step in this direction is seen in the recent announcement by the Zellerbach Paper Co. that the

stocks of the Japan Paper Co. of New York, comprising the highest grades of imported papers, are available for distribution through their Pacific Coast branches. Distribution now takes place from Los Angeles, stocks are soon to be placed with other branches of the Coast.

### Mutual Helps the Young Editors

A strong bid for the high school annual trade, orders for which are generally received in March and delivered in April, has been made this year by the Mutual Paper Corp., of Seattle, with the issuing of a new type of dummy to the editors of the annuals of local high schools. These dummies, arranged on the loose-leaf filing plan in sheaves of sixteen sheets, as in the make-up of all bound books, are made of sample sheets of the company's stocks. They are cut in the same size as the prospective annual, and after the editor has selected his paper, they may be used for the dummieing of the book. Although the enameled papers continue in favor with the high school editors, the coarser grades of paper appearing in the dummy lend themselves more readily to the make-up of the book.

The Mutual reports indications of a good season in this field, with ivory enamel paper still popular, and a growing tendency toward finely tinted paper of a high grade.

### Smith Now V. P. of Canadian Assn.

Fred Smith, president of Smith, Davidson & Wright, Ltd., Vancouver paper dealers, has returned from the annual meeting of the Canadian Paper Trades Association in Montreal, where he was elected second vice-president.

"The outlook for the paper trades in Canada is exceedingly bright," said Mr. Smith. "At the turn of the year markets showed a decided improvement and we expect a much larger volume of business than in 1927."

### Jeffries Named Bank Director

Frank E. Jeffries, president of the Tacoma Paper & Stationery Company, Tacoma, has been elected a member of the board of directors of the Puget Sound National Bank of Tacoma. Mr. Jeffries is one of the leading business men of Tacoma and will bring to the bank a ripe business judgment and progressive administrative ability. He is a leader in civic affairs in his city.

The Tacoma Paper & Stationery Co. is a part of the Blake, Moffitt & Towne organization which has paper jobbing houses all up and down the Pacific Coast.

### Jesse Knapp Named Sales Manager

Another announcement of interest to the paper trade was made by Mr. Robert C. Clark, manager of the Fresno Division of the Zellerbach Co., in connection with the promotion of Mr. Jess W. Knapp to the position of sales manager.

In making the announcement to the trade, Mr. Clark said: "We feel confident that this advancement, coming after more than ten years of helpful and conscientious service to customers, will have your approval and merit your cooperation."

### Busse Joins S. D. Houghtelin

Mr. Walter G. Busse has joined the staff of S. D. Houghtelin, dealer in paper and twines, 175 Fremont St., San Francisco. Announcement was made to the trade by Mr. Houghtelin on March 1.



### Five-Day Week Is O. K.

One month's trial of the five-day week by the Pelican Paper Co., Front and Vallejo streets, San Francisco, in February, was declared by R. C. Pell, Jr., manager, and J. A. Watson, sales manager, to be very successful.

"Despite the apparent obstacles, the Pelican Paper Co. enjoyed the largest sales in the history of the company during February," Mr. Pell declared early in March.

"There were four principal obstacles, as follows: First—Five-day working week; second—Shortest month in the year; third—two legal holidays, and fourth—lower prices than in 1927."

It is Mr. Pell's belief that the increase in business is due to the additional effort put forth by the employees and he points out that while the five-day working week is a success in a selling organization, it may not apply to other industries.

Officials of the Pell company said on the first of this month that the outlook for March was that sales would exceed those of February.

Mr. Pell has drawn up a percentage tabulation, showing the business during February, the first month of the five-day plan. It follows:

1—Increase in sales over January, 1927.....	35½%
2—Increase in sales over February, 1927.....	60¼%
3—Increase in sales over January, 1928.....	20 %

One factor which worked for the success of the plan has been the cooperation of the trade, Mr. Pell said. The company's customers "got the idea" at once and cooperated by making their orders during the five days sufficient to last them over the sixth day.

The Pell salesmen, ten in number, also cooperated to their fullest extent and adopted the practice of telephoning their orders in at noon, instead of bringing them in at night.

With the five-day week successfully launched Mr. Pell, accompanied by Mrs. Pell, has arranged to sail on the liner Tahiti on March 21 for a two months' pleasure voyage through the South Seas. During his absence Mr. Watson will be in charge at San Francisco.

### Carter-Rice Distribute Sample Cabinets

The Portland division of Carter, Rice & Co., of which James W. Murphy is manager, announces that they have ready for distribution a unique sample cabinet, sampling their complete fine paper lines stocked in Portland. Another addition is the latest model "50" Seybold Automatic Cutting Machine. These investments are an indication of their faith in the growth of the fine paper industry in Oregon.

### Commercial Paper Has New Lines

The Commercial Paper Corporation, San Francisco, has added a line of domestic news print and now offers it in either rolls or sheets. Shipments are offered either direct from the mill or from the San Francisco stock. This company has also been named Northern California distributor for the nationally advertised International cover paper.

### New Paper Company Established

The Pacific Paper Co., Ltd., has established offices in Vancouver, B. C., and will do a wholesale business, handling kraft and products of Pacific Mills, Ltd., Ocean Falls. W. Agnew is manager of the company. The address is 136 Water St.

### Advertising Convention Will Feature Papers

A large number of eastern paper mills are planning to cooperate with their western jobbers in placing exhibits of printing papers at the All-Western Direct Mail Advertising Convention and Exposition to be held at the Exposition Auditorium, San Francisco, May 2, 3 and 4. Early in March the Everett Pulp & Paper Co. was the only western mill which had reserved space, although one or two others are expected to join movement before the exposition opens.

The Zellerbach Paper Co., Blake, Moffitt & Towne, Bonestell & Co., and the General Paper Co. already have made reservations for themselves and their mills and it is expected other California paper jobbers will participate.

Rollin C. Ayres, director of advertising of the Zellerbach Paper Co., is vice-chairman of the committee in charge of the affair and is directing the work of arranging the program. Arthur W. Towne of Blake, Moffitt & Towne is on the general executive committee and is chairman of the sub-committee on exhibitors.

Eastern mills displaying through the Blake, Moffitt & Towne organization include the Oxford Paper Co., Old Colony Envelope Co., Neenah Paper Co., Standard Paper Manufacturing Co., W. C. Hamilton & Sons and the New Hampshire Paper Co. The District of Columbia Paper Co. will exhibit with Bonestell & Co.

Cooperating with the Zellerbach company will be the following mills: S. D. Warren & Co., Hammermill Paper Co., Beckett Paper Co., Appleton Coated Paper Co., Albermarle Paper Manufacturing Co., and the Fox River Paper Co.

Eastern mills placing independent displays will be the American Writing Paper Co., Strathmore Paper Co., Millers Falls Paper Co. and the Parson Paper Co.

Speakers on the program will stress the value of direct mail advertising and it is hoped that the convention and display will stimulate interest in direct mail work and thereby increase the consumption of printing papers.

### Graham Paper Moves Portland Office

Because of increased business the Portland branch of the Graham Paper Co. of St. Louis has been moved to larger quarters in the Pittock block.

"Although the demand for our products is not consistent with production, signs are hopeful for a bigger business this year than during 1927," says Ira F. Doud, local manager. "The demand for bags is better than ever before, due partly to the rapid growth of the chain store grocery business. Virtually all products merchandised by chain grocers are put into paper bags. Frequently, individual paper bags are used for separate items, such as butter, vegetables, etc., the whole of which is put into a big bag—all of which increases bag volume."

The concern represented by Mr. Doud is operated almost independently of the parent company, the local branch distributing products of the Hawley Pulp & Paper Co., of Oregon City, and the California Bag & Paper Co. of Emeryville, California.

### Wesson Preaches "Buy Better Bonds"

Edward Wesson, Seattle, of the American Writing Paper Co., was a Portland visitor this month. Mr. Wesson's mission to the Rose City was for the purpose of educating buyers of writing paper into stocking the A. W. P. bonds. Judging from reports Mr. Wesson put over a successful campaign.

**Set-up  
Folding  
Corrugated  
Solid Fibre**

## BOARDS and BOXES

A department for interests allied  
with the pulp and paper industry

**Board  
Mills and  
Paper  
Converters**

**THE ANNUAL CONVENTION  
of the  
Pacific Coast Paper Box Manufacturers'  
Association  
DEL MONTE, CALIFORNIA  
June 25, 26, 27, 1928  
provides a program that will help you in  
your business.  
P. S.—Bring Your Golf Clubs**

### Box Makers Outline Practical Program

A practical program, in which the entire story of selling and manufacturing paper boxes is covered, is to be presented at the 1928 convention of the Pacific Coast Paper Box Manufacturers Association to be held at Del Monte, June 25-26-27, W. J. O'Donnell, San Francisco, chairman of the convention committee, has announced.

On the entertainment side plans are going ahead in good shape under the general direction of Gus Trost, San Francisco, chairman of the golf committee, E. J. Farina, San Francisco, chairman of the entertainment committee and R. H. Ohea, San Francisco, chairman of the reception committee.

Chairman Trost of the golf committee is to start soon gathering the prizes for the golf tournament. The Paper Box Manufacturers' convention recently abandoned the practice of making the first prize in the first flight of golf a challenge trophy for the reason that the winner can keep it only a year, while the winner of some other prize in the tourney can keep it permanently. When the first prize winner gives up his trophy the following year, he receives only a small replica of the original cup, while the winner of second place or some other flight can have and hold his trophy.

Several additions to the convention committees have been named. W. H. Thomas and A. L. Schooley of San Francisco have been put on the program committee, W. H. Thomas has been added to the golf committee and C. W. Hering, Los Angeles, has been named chairman of the Calcutta committee.

The following outline of the convention program has been decided upon by the committee, and during the meeting authorities will discuss the various subjects and discussions will follow:

#### OUTLINE OF PROGRAM

**Pacific Coast Paper Box Manufacturers Association  
Annual Convention, June 25, 26, 27**

Salesman brings in request for quotations on a carton and a set-up box.

1. Specifications for Carton are read.
  2. Credit Talk.
  3. Specifications are Presented to Estimator.
- Materials—

- a. Board—
    - Discussion with board salesman.
    - Number on and size of sheet.
    - Conclusions.
  - b. Plates, art work and electros—
    - Discussion with plate man.
    - Talk on policy.
    - Conclusions.
  - c. Ink—
    - Discussion with ink man.
    - Conclusions.
  - Manufacturing—
    - a. Printing—
      - Discussion.
      - Conclusions.
    - b. Cutting and Creasing—
      - Discussion.
      - Conclusions.
    - c. Stripping and Gluing—
      - Discussion.
      - Conclusions.
    - d. Packing and Delivery—
      - Discussion.
      - Conclusions.
  4. Estimated selling price is presented to Sales Manager.
    - a. Instruction to Salesman regarding this order.
    - b. Talk on handling and developing salesmen.
    - c. Sales policies.
    - d. Shall we make everything all our competitors make?
    - e. Sales promotion.
  5. Salesman sells the order.
- B—Essentially the same procedure will be followed for the set-up box group.

### Oregon Factory Has New Numbers

Launching newly-designed boxes for candy is fraught with the element of chance," declares F. L. Dielschneider, proprietor of the Oregon Paper Box Factory, Portland, who is bringing out 16 new special numbers this month.

"If the public takes to a new package everything is fine. The board, paper, glue, and lace man all benefit. But if the new design fails to register—why it's just too bad."

Speaking of the decrease in the demand for boxes for candy, Mr. Dielschneider pointed out that the doing away with punch boards had had a bad effect on the boxed candy outlet.

"I should say that the demand for boxed candy has dropped from 50 to 75 per cent since the ban was placed a few years ago on chance boards," he stated. "But the operators of the boards have only themselves to blame. They used to permit children to take a chance, with the result that parents, teachers and public officials started a movement to do away with 'chance' business."

### Farina Comes North

E. J. Farina, sales manager for the corrugated and fibre container division of Fibreboard Products, Inc., was a Portland visitor last month. The visit north was made for the purpose of inspecting the company's newly-opened branches.

### Portland Needs More Irishmen

St. Patrick's day isn't what it used to be, lamented a Portland box maker who was seen hustling around early this month with a couple boxboard green hats.

"We used to sell three or four thousand of these hats every March to one of the local department stores; now we're lucky if we get an order for 500," he confided.

Shifting the green sawed-off stovepipes to his other arm, he added:

"What Portland needs is more Irishmen."

### Schaub Serves in Manufacturers Association

Charles F. Schaub, president of the Pacific Straw Paper and Board company at Longview, has been nominated as a member of the board of directors of the Manufacturers' Association of Washington. He would represent wood products plants of the state. Schaub is now district advisor from Cowlitz County in the state organization. Results of mail balloting will be announced at the annual meeting of the association in Yakima, May 11 and 12.

### McClintock Named on Farm Committee

S. S. McClintock of the McClintock-Trunkey company, Spokane, has been appointed chairman of the farm marketing committee of the Spokane Chamber of Commerce. If McClintock pushes the farm marketing problems as hard as his firm goes after the paper business in the Inland Empire, there will be things doing a-plenty.

### Orient Presents Lithograph Competition

Pacific Coast lithographers are finding markets for their product in the American islands of the Pacific, without any great local competition, says Mr. C. E. Ridgway of the Ridgway Lithograph Co., of Seattle. Several Seattle companies have entered the carton field in the islands with marked success in the past year.

In the Oriental field, however, it was pointed out, the low cost of labor prevents the American lithographer from competing with the native manufacturer. "The Oriental lithographers have the most up-to-date western machinery," says Mr. Ridgway. "The largest lithographing company in the world, in fact, is located in Shanghai. The low cost of native labor enables the lithographer to employ as many as six men on a machine, with a consequent possibility for unlimited color processes. Oriental lithography is distinguished by its range of colors, many of which are developed through complicated processes."

### Keystone Devises New Job Ticket

A new system of time tickets for the fabrication of paper boxes has been introduced by the Keystone Paper Box Co., of Seattle. This replaces the old system of the work's daily slip detailing all jobs completed during the day, from which the cost of the box was determined by a laborious process.

Seven types of ticket are provided, labeled "Stripper and Topper," "Lacing," "Cutting Room," "Table Work," "Bending Dep't," "Stayer," and "S. & S." ("Stokes and Smith" machine). Each worker turns in a ticket after finishing a period of work at any operation. Spaces are provided upon the slip for records of the number of boxes worked upon, the time started, and the time finished. The various minor operations of

### TIME TICKET

## STRIPPER and TOPPER

Number.....  
Use the same number as on your time card

Boxes for..... Name of box.....

Quantity of Boxes	TIME STARTED		TIME FINISHED	
	Hours	Minutes	Hours	Minutes
<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>

### CHECK OPERATIONS BELOW

Boxes  
Covers  
Trays  
Container Boxes  
Container Covers  
General Work

Turning In  
Stripping

### MAKE OUT A TICKET ON EVERY JOB

### Job Ticket Used by Keystone Paper Box Co.

each stage in manufacture are listed below, and each one engaged in is checked by the worker.

When an order is completed the slips showing work done upon it are collected and their contents posted to a large sheet, under divisions having the same general headings as the time slips. From this sheet the total cost of a box through all steps in its fabrication is found. The time slips show the production of each worker, and give a key to what each one's daily work is worth to the company.

A strong endorsement of the new system was given by Mr. Will Culwell, secretary-treasurer of the Keystone.

"This system allows us to find at a glance the cost of any box, and to keep a check on each employee's work," said Mr. Culwell. "We can now find the exact time spent upon any stage in a box's manufacture without digging through complicated sheets, and when an order has been filled we have its cost at our fingertips."

### Cheaper Candy Means Cheaper Boxes

T. T. Maloney, for the past 38 years manager of the candy paper supply department of Carter-Rice & Co., Boston, Mass., was a Portland business visitor early this month. Mr. Maloney, who tours the world in the interests of his company and who admits he follows the seasons so as to avoid extremes of heat and cold, reports business in his line better in foreign territory than in the United States.

"Consumption of candy in foreign countries since the war has increased several thousand fold," he declared. "Confectionery is likewise being merchandised in a more attractive manner, which means that we are selling more and better stocks. As for the United States—well, the least said the better. Virtually every section seems to be hit with dull times. Moreover, the chain grocers and drug stores are featuring cheap candy which means that it must be packaged cheaply to cut overhead. In my travels across the continent I am finding fewer and fewer high class confectioneries."

### Fibreboard Opens Philadelphia Office

J. D. Zellerbach, president of Fibreboard Products Inc., announced in March that the firm had opened a sales office in Philadelphia, Pa., with John Connor in charge. Mr. Connor formerly was vice-president of the carton division of the Philadelphia Paper Manufacturing Co.



### CALENDAR OF SPECIAL HOLIDAYS FOR 1928

<b>LINCOLN'S BIRTHDAY</b>	<b>February 12</b> Red, White and Blue Stripes	<b>SUNDAY</b>
<b>ST. VALENTINE'S DAY</b>	<b>February 14</b> Scarlet Red	<b>TUESDAY</b>
<b>WASHINGTON'S BIRTHDAY</b>	<b>February 22</b> Red, White and Blue Stripes	<b>WEDNESDAY</b>
<b>ST. PATRICK'S DAY</b>	<b>March 17</b> Emerald Green	<b>SATURDAY</b>
<b>APRIL FOOL'S DAY</b>	<b>April 1</b> Pink and Nile Green Combination	<b>SUNDAY</b>
<b>EASTER</b>	<b>April 8</b> Purple and White Stripes, Lavender and White Stripes	<b>SUNDAY</b>
<b>MOTHER'S DAY</b>	<b>May 13</b> Laurier Pink or Red	<b>SUNDAY</b>
<b>DECORATION DAY</b>	<b>May 30</b> Red, White and Blue Stripes	<b>WEDNESDAY</b>
<b>BRIDE DAYS</b>	<b>Month of June</b> White or Silver Tinsel	
<b>DAD'S DAY</b>	<b>June 17</b> Yale Blue and Orange Gold Combination	<b>SUNDAY</b>
<b>GRADUATION DAYS</b>	<b>Month of June</b> Pink, Yellow, Lavender, Nile, Coral, White	
<b>INDEPENDENCE DAY</b>	<b>July 4</b> Red, White and Blue Stripes	<b>WEDNESDAY</b>
<b>LABOR DAY</b>	<b>September 3</b> Red, White and Blue Stripes	<b>MONDAY</b>
<b>COLUMBUS DAY</b>	<b>October 12</b> Red, White and Blue Stripes	<b>FRIDAY</b>
<b>SWEETEST DAY</b>	<b>October 13</b> Burnt Orange and Paon Blue (Official Colors)	<b>SATURDAY</b>
<b>FOOTBALL DAYS</b>	<b>All of Oct.-Nov.</b> Your School Colors	
<b>HALLOWEEN</b>	<b>October 31</b> Burnt Orange and Black Stripes	<b>WEDNESDAY</b>
<b>ARMISTICE DAY</b>	<b>November 11</b> Red, White and Blue Stripes	<b>SUNDAY</b>
<b>THANKSGIVING DAY</b>	<b>November 29</b> Orange	<b>THURSDAY</b>
<b>CHRISTMAS</b>	<b>December 25</b> Holly, Red, Green or Red and Green Stripes	<b>TUESDAY</b>

Reminder Card Used by the Simpson Paper Box Co.

#### Simpson Reminds Them About Holidays

F. V. Simpson, head of the Simpson Paper Box Co., Portland, is distributing to retail stores reminders for special days. The memory joggers are in the form of cards on which is listed a calendar of special holidays from Lincoln's birthday to Christmas. An even score of holidays is scheduled, appropriate colors for each being listed. That the announcements are well received is indicated by the fact that a local department store is using 25 of the cards, each, of course, in a different department, to remind department heads of the approach of holidays and colors to be featured on such occasions.

Mr. Simpson is able to trace some business to his advertising novelty, as the cards when hung in stores serve as a constant reminder of goods to be stocked in anticipation of merchandise demands. Obviously the more boxed goods sold by merchants, the more boxes Simpson sells.

Orders for his specialty, holly boxes, are already coming in, he says, and the present year's business on this novelty promises to exceed last year's volume.

"Holly boxes are a good 'fill in' business," declares Mr. Simpson. "Manufacture of these boxes is carried

on during slack weeks and helps keep intact the factory force. If one has to cut help to three days a week occasionally, one is liable to lose them altogether. For the person working part time may be ambitious enough to go out and land a steady job elsewhere. One can't afford to run chances of losing competent help, you know."

#### Paperboard Industries Assn. Meets March 21-22

The next meeting of the Paperboard Industries Association will be held at the Commodore Hotel, New York City, on Wednesday, March 21, and Thursday, March 22, 1928. On Wednesday, March 21, there will be a meeting of the Folding Box Group in the morning, and of the Paperboard Group in the afternoon.

The Container Group meeting will be held on Thursday morning, March 22; the general meeting of the three groups in joint session convening at 1:45 p. m. Thursday afternoon. Interesting programs for the March meetings have been prepared and the prospects are bright for good attendance.

#### Coast Carton Has New Apple Box

The apple container, tried with varying success in different forms by Northwestern box-makers, has been revived in a new form by the Coast Carton Co., of Seattle, which experimented last fall with cartons filling one-quarter of a wooden apple box. The new container, intended for the marketing of the choicer apples in dozen lots, is a two-piece box made of jute on chipboard, with two rows of six spaces each inside. The Coast Carton Co. has applied for a patent upon the model.

An experimental order of 500 containers was filled and distributed, many of them going to establishments containing the recently introduced "nickel-in-the-slot" apple vending machine, in the expectation that a single purchase would lead to the taking of a boxed dozen. Although it is too early to predict the success of the experiment, results have been quite encouraging.

"Before an innovation of this kind succeeds, shippers, dealers and purchasers must be converted to its use," says Mr. J. L. Norie, president of the company. "If it succeeds, we can expect the warehouses to box a great deal of their choicer fruit for people of discriminating taste. The surface of the box lends itself readily to advertising, and for this reason it should prove popular among those desiring to establish a certain variety of fruit in the public taste."

Reports of a new process of dipping apples in paraffine in preparation for packing, which would render unnecessary a special carton, could not be substantiated among either growers or box-makers of the Northwest.

#### Organizing Fibre Company in California

F. Puttaret, 526 Bay St., San Francisco, former Belgian paper mill man, is working on plans which he hopes will lead to the establishment of a plant on the Sacramento River in California to manufacture fibre-board and to convert the board into cartons.

Mr. Puttaret has organized the American Fibre Products Co., with capitalization of \$200,000, but no definite steps toward realization of the plan have yet been taken.

It is proposed by Mr. Puttaret to manufacture fibre-board from rice straw, which can be obtained in large



quantities in the rice-growing sections of the Sacramento Valley. It is also probable that grape vine cuttings will be used, but the principal source of raw material will be the rice fields.

Mr. Puttaret has a laboratory at his Bay Street address and it is fitted up with paper and board making machinery. He has made board at this plant from both the rice straw and the grape vine cuttings and has produced a product which he believes will be easily marketable.

Instead of selling his board to a box making plant, the American Fibre Products Co. plans to set up a box plant of its own and manufacture and sell cartons, shipping cases and other kinds of paper boxes.

### Plan Box Factory

Incorporation articles have been filed in Washington for Western Containers, Inc. Capitalization is named at \$50,000. The incorporators are: Earl B. Stark, R. L. Cliff, R. John Lichty, and W. T. Laube. Mr. Laube is a Seattle attorney.

It is understood that the company proposes to manufacture fibre containers and that plans have progressed to a point where early realization may be expected. The moving power behind this new project is understood to be Canadian Boxes, Ltd., 281 Industrial Street, Vancouver, B. C., but Mr. C. H. Forster, sales manager of that company, when asked concerning plans of the newly incorporated company, stated that he was not in a position to give any information in connection with Western Containers, Inc.

The Canadian company manufactures corrugated fibre boxes.

### Unique Box Designs Make Hit

The confectionery trade in the Denver region is enthusiastic over the new and unique boxes the Deline Manufacturing Co. has just put on the market. These boxes, designed by Irving A. Deline, president of the company, are in the shape of rabbits, eggs and hearts, particularly apropos for the Easter trade. These are merely additions to the scores of odd shapes in which the Deline company has made a name for itself.

The Deline Manufacturing Co. has now completely recovered from the disastrous fire which swept the plant in November. Orders are filled now the day they are received and the plant is working at above normal capacity. Business so far in 1928 is far ahead of the 1927 figures.

### Niblicks and Mashies Will Clash

A challenge for an inter-city golf tournament between Los Angeles and San Francisco members of the Pacific Coast Paper Box Manufacturers' Association was received early in March by Gus Trost, San Francisco, Fleischhacker Paper Box Co., from C. W. Hering, Los Angeles, Hersee Co.

Mr. Hering said he could lead ten or more of the southern city's best box making golfers to Del Monte late in March and on the famous Del Monte greens do battle with a delegation from the Bay Cities. Mr. Trost started at once to organize a contingent to take up the challenge.

### Western Tags In Demand

Twenty-four hours' operation, with a daily production of 75,000 tags was found necessary last month by the Northwest Tag & Label Co., of Seattle, in handling its volume of orders, says B. H. Gilman, manager. The

### Paper Raincoats

The big question is, when the score is even and rain starts falling in the second half, whether to let the suit get wrinkled or to stay and see the finish of the game. The possibility of rain always looms over an athletic event as a "dampener." Particularly is this so in the moist climate prevailing in the Pacific Coast states. Umbrellas are a nuisance and there ought to be a law against them. Paper, however, has again come to the rescue. A report from Louisiana tells of a new creation in rain coats carried in an envelope, which fits into the feminine handbag or into a gentleman's vest pocket. These garments are made of wax paper and are reported to be capable of withstanding twelve hours of continuous rainfall. The rain coat consists of a combination coat and hat which may be quickly unfolded and donned. Some enterprising Pacific Coast paper converter is going to blossom forth with a serviceable paper raincoat that he can sell at football games and other athletic events, along with "peanuts, popcorn, ice cold pop and here y'are, anybody else now?"

largest orders have been for claim checks for local garages, running as high as 250,000 tags for the single order. Orders for dairy and mill feed tags are next in volume.

In the last month the company has entered the eastern Washington and Idaho territory under the direction of J. P. Doherty, sales manager, with encouraging orders, particularly from local mills.

### Fashion in Christmas Cards Changes

This year's Christmas cards, orders for which have been taken in Pacific Coast cities during the last month, show a radical departure from those popular a couple of years ago, both in manufacture and design, says A. G. Pranghorn, representative of the Gibson Art Co. of Cincinnati, who was in Seattle last week. New processes of lithographing and embossed printing are displacing the old steel die process, says Mr. Pranghorn.

"The popular cards are now produced by a combination of several processes, at half the cost of those produced by the steel dies formerly in use. A photogravure process is now being developed which may revolutionize their manufacture. Tastes in cards have changed equally. The old-time stereotyped card still sells, but only to a small extent. High colors and well developed designs are now the factor features that attract. Reproductions of masterpieces, such as the Sistine Madonna, are replacing the conventional figures of Santa Claus and holly wreaths."

This year's holiday wrap, much of which will cover western-made boxes this Christmas, is rich in color, with gold and silver tones replacing to a great extent the usual green and red.

### Union Bag Sales Manager Here

Arthur B. Collins, Western sales manager of the Union Bag & Paper Corporation, was in Seattle late in February in the course of a swing around the Pacific Coast territory. It was Mr. Collins' first opportunity to witness the construction work now being undertaken by his company at Tacoma, Wash., where a \$2,500,000 kraft mill is being erected. Mr. Collins has his headquarters at 1609 Fisher building, Chicago.

# Insurance Against One-Track Minds

By NANCY BAKER TOMPKINS

Advisory Department, Los Angeles Division, Zellerbach Paper Co.



NANCY BAKER TOMPKINS

**I**T HAS been said that "To draw inferences is the great business of life. Everyone has daily, hourly, and momentary need of ascertaining facts which he has not directly observed; not necessarily from any general purpose of adding to his store of knowledge, but because the facts themselves are of importance to his interests or to his occupations."

Given a problem, a thinking person's next step is to find a suggestion for a way out. Thinking a mere something or other doesn't suffice, but, if he has a background of constructive thinking, he will more than likely entertain some theory which will serve in the solution of the problem. If he have an acquaintance—whether personal or vicarious—with a similar situation there will likely arise suggestions more or less helpful. But unless such a condition exist, confusion is apt to remain confusion.

The difference between man and brute is based on thought; in other words, the definition for man is that he is "the thinking animal." The difference between the illiterate and the educated man is based also on thought. And, as thinking differentiates man from the brute, so does education and an inquisitive mind mark the difference between leaders and followers. Progress is largely dependent upon intelligent planning, as is education the sole method of escape from routine work.

A thinking person will sooner or later—easily or at a great expenditure of time and effort—become educated. Not necessarily, of course, in the accepted sense of procuring a university degree, but in the broader

sense of being informed. A very good definition of this more liberal term of education is "To maintain a state of doubt and to carry on systematic and protracted inquiry."

It was with a knowledge of these facts that the Zellerbach Progress Club was conceived.

And entirely apart from the idea of helping the employees to a broader and fuller life, Victor E. Hecht, assistant general manager of the Los Angeles Division of the Zellerbach Paper Co., who originated the idea of a study club for the employees, feels very strongly that every commercial organization, which hopes to succeed and which can hope to look forward to the least turnover in personnel, needs to give to its employees some dream of the future and a definite capacity to make the dream come true.

## They Let George Do It

Mr. Hecht's years of experience as assistant manager have convinced him that the rank and file of people are too prone to let "George" do even their thinking for them, because they haven't the energy or the courage to question. He is aware of the fact that real thinking involves a sequence of ideas, a consecutive ordering of the mind in such manner that each thought determines the next as its proper outcome. In other words, that constructive thinking is a step from something to something.

And Mr. Hecht wanted to give his employees matters other than their official duties to think about. He desired to give them new interests in life, feeling that in this way ambition would be stirred within them, and that they would be more happy in their work, because they would be working toward some definite goal, and that this in turn would make them better employees.

He had heard the pro and con of restless employees being discontented employees, but he had also heard—and better still had observed for himself—that employees too contented are rarely ever valuable employees.

## A Preference for Knowledge

And it was with the thought in mind of developing a sincere dislike for a stationary state of mind, and to substitute therefore an open-minded preference for knowledge that would lead to conclusions properly grounded that the Zellerbach Progress Club was organized.

During the year 1927 meetings of the club were held once a month. The programs for each meeting comprised four subjects, each subject under a separate chairman as follows: Victor E. Hecht, current events; C. E. Breckenridge, business practices; Ernest Ferris, developments in the paper business, and the writer, chairman of miscellaneous subjects, which included various topics from letter writing to philosophy. This latter part of each program was handled by a guest speaker, while the other subjects were covered by some member of the organization.

Having the different topics assigned to the employees themselves, served a two-fold benefit: in addition to the primary objective—that of being informative—it

taught the employees the way to formulate an interesting talk and gave them practical experience in public speaking. Before the first year had passed, there was apparent a marked improvement in the delivery of speeches, as well as in the worth of the subject matter itself.

A thing that has come out victorious in a test carries its credentials with it; it is approved because it has been proved. Thus has the Zellerbach Progress Club—after a year's existence—stood the test and is enjoying an increasing appreciation among the employees.

The task of the new officers—and it is in no wise a small task—is to keep alive the sacred spark of interest previously engendered, and to fan the flame that already glows.

This coming year's activities are in the hands of the following members of the Los Angeles Division: Clem Reis, manager country sales; Paul Jones, director advisory department; Clara Cutler, coarse paper department; Benny Edgerton, receiving department, and Clarence Johnson, sales department.

As these persons have evidenced their capabilities in their own particular tasks, so will they undoubtedly bring to the Zellerbach Progress Club an enthusiasm that will make its second year one of greater influence and help.

### Beating With Rods

(Continued from page 39)

linings are replacable and replacement will be necessary only once every three or four years. The gears are cut steel gears and can be turned around when one side is worn. They will last many years unless injured by accident or negligence. The rest of the mill should last indefinitely. It is, consequently, evident that the upkeep on Marcy rod mills is very much less than on beaters or jordans. In the mining industry, where the wear from abrasion is obviously more severe, Marcy rod mills frequently show 98 and 98½% operation seven days in the week and 24 hours per day.

In summing up we can say that:

1. The Marcy rod mill is capable of handling stock at any rate and at any consistency which can be furnished from deckers or thickeners.
2. At 8% consistency the Marcy rod mill will beat stock with from 50 to 70% less power than is at present used by beaters of the Hollander type.
3. The Marcy rod mill will develop greater strength from standard pulps than any other equipment known at present.
4. The Marcy rod mill will yield freer stock capable of producing paper of any specified test on account of most rapidly developing maximum felting properties.
5. The Marcy rod mill will develop the parchment effect with less brittleness, destruction of fiber and loss of strength and toughness than any other equipment now used.
6. The Marcy rod mill will operate seven days in the week for twenty-four hours per day for years with less than 2% lost time for repairs.

### Envelope Makers Meet

Representatives of all the leading Pacific Coast envelope manufacturing companies met in conference at the Palace Hotel, San Francisco, February 28, and heard and discussed many suggestions and plans to improve the condition of their industry.



LOUIS BLOCH

### Louis Bloch Re-elected News Print Head

Louis Bloch, San Francisco, president of the Crown Willamette Paper Co., returned last month from Montreal, Quebec, where he was re-elected president of the News Print Service Bureau at that organization's annual meeting held January 27. The News Print Service Bureau is an organization of manufacturers of news print paper.

All the officers were re-elected. They follow: F. J. Campbell of the Canada Paper Co., vice-president; R. S. Kellogg, New York, secretary-treasurer; Percy B. Wilson of the Canadian News Print Mills, Ltd., chairman of board of directors and J. Leonard Apedaile of Price Brothers, Ltd., and A. R. Graustein of the International Paper Co., members of the executive committee.

Secretary Kellogg, in presenting his annual report, said that Canada was responsible for more than half the news print production on the North American continent during 1927. He exhibited a chart showing the remarkable advance which Canada has made in that direction.

### Zellerbach Takes Over Eastman-Gibbons

The pioneer firm of Eastman-Gibbons Co., paper distributors of Stockton, Calif., passed into memory at the start of this year and in its place came the Stockton office of the Zellerbach Paper Co. The Eastman-Gibbons Co. for several years has represented the Zellerbach company in the Stockton district.

With the passing of the firm, there came the retirement from the company of E. L. Gibbons, who had been connected with the organization twenty-five years. J. L. Taylor is manager of the company. Mr. Taylor has been with Zellerbach since 1911 and more recently was interested in the Eastman-Gibbons company.

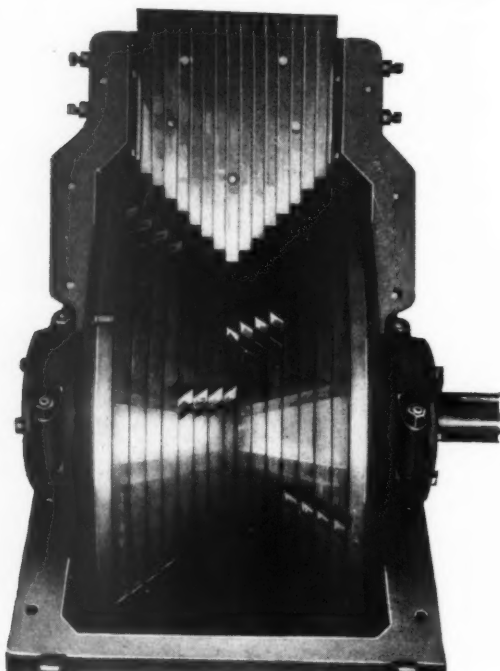


*New Types  
New Models  
New Machines*

## EQUIPMENT

Manufacturers of, and dealers in, equipment used by pulp and paper mills, board manufacturers, converting plants, paper merchants, or any other branch of the industry may make their announcements in this department.

*New Dealers  
New Branches  
Appointments*



New Type Hesse-Ersted Rechipper

### Meili Will Come Back to Coast

Rudolph Meili, paper machine erecting engineer for the Beloit Iron Works, will return to the Pacific Coast about March 20 to supervise the installation of the new Beloit Yankee type machine at the Longview Fibre Co., Longview, Washington. Mr. Meili has just finished the installation of two big kraft paper machines at the new mill of the International Paper Co., at Camden, Ark. Both machines at Camden are now running and exceeding all expectations both as to quality and quantity of product. Mr. Meili states that a wonderful start was made on both machines and several records were made on each one. Before going to Camden, Mr. Meili installed the Beloit machine at Tumwater Paper Mills, at Tumwater, Wash.

### Coast Pulp Stones Go East

What is declared to be the first shipment of pulp stones to go from the Pacific Coast to the Atlantic seaboard is scheduled for shipment by the Walker Cut Stone Company of Tacoma, Washington, to Portland, Maine, about April 1.

The order, which will comprise from 16 to 20 stones, will be carried by two cars. The shipment, going to a supply dealer, is in the nature of a trial order and may operate to develop the western pulp stone industry, it was declared.

### Hesse-Ersted Design New Rechipper

A rechipper of new design is now being manufactured by the Hesse-Ersted Co. of Portland. The machine is designed to refine the oversize chips and slivers produced by the average chipper. The design is intended to prevent the passage of oversize chips without refinement.

The frame is of very heavy construction, as the accompanying illustration indicates. The disc is mounted on a heavy shaft, which revolves in Timken roller bearings, thereby holding the end play of the arbor in perfect alignment with the grooves in the disc. The disc is of cast steel 38 inches outside diameter, and the face of the disc is turned to 1 inch square, that is, the offsets in the face of the disc are 1 inch deep and 1 inch wide.

The knives are mounted four each on a steel plate, which is securely bolted to the disc, and the bed plate is made with corresponding offsets and is adjustable. This plate is made of tool steel and the ends are hardened for wearing purposes.

The new Hesse-Ersted rechipper has a capacity of five to six cords of rechips per hour and requires about 15 h.p. running 325 r.p.m.

One of these machines is now in operation at Bellingham, Wash., and others are being built and will shortly be installed in some of the other mills on the Coast.

### Black-Clawson Installs Gear Cutter

The Black-Clawson Co., of Hamilton, Ohio, have recently placed in operation in their plant a Maag gear cutting machine. This is said to be the first machine of its kind used on paper machinery.



A Shipment of Walker Pulp Stones



### Build Road to Neah Bay

Work on the first unit of a road that will connect the Olympic peninsula's pulpwood cutting center, Neah Bay, with the outside world by land, is being resumed by Clallam county road crews where it was ended last fall at the beginning of wintry weather. Establishment of a camp for the road workers was begun early this month, and construction of the stretch, which is located between the Hoko and Sekiu rivers, was to start as soon as possible.

Neah Bay, situated but a few miles from the northwest tip of the United States, Cape Flattery, is headquarters for extensive pulpwood cutting activities carried on by the Washington Pulp & Paper Corp. Although it has been the base of salmon fishing operations for years and has had considerable business with Puget Sound towns and cities, Neah Bay has never been linked to those other localities by road. Now, such a highway is in prospect, as Clallam county has commenced its part of the thoroughfare, and legislation has been introduced in congress to appropriate funds for construction of a government unit across the Makah Indian reservation, in which the town is located.

### Fishermen Protest Nimpkish Development

Proposal of Canadian Forest Products Ltd. to build a pulp and paper mill project costing some \$15,000,000 on Nimpkish River at the northern end of Vancouver Island, B. C., has resulted in a clash of the pulp and paper interests and the fishing industry. At a recent public hearing held in Victoria, B. C., which was well attended by factions on both sides of the question, the viewpoints the pulp and paper industry and the fishing industry were presented. Major J. C. MacDonald, provincial controller of water rights, is withholding his decision on the application of Canadian Forest Products Ltd. for extensive water concessions on the Nimpkish river. After going thoroughly into all evidence submitted to him in the recent hearing he will announce his finding. His decision will be subject to the approval of the Department of Marine and Fisheries at Ottawa.

Most of the objection to the pulp and paper company's project lies in the possible danger to the fisheries of the Nimpkish river, which is one of the most important salmon streams in British Columbia. It is claimed that the construction of the huge power dam contemplated by Canadian Forest Products Ltd. will seriously interfere with the salmon run upstream and that the resources of the whole district in the matter of fisheries will soon be exhausted if the plan is approved.

According to the plans of Canadian Forest Products Ltd. a dam approximately 200 feet in height would be constructed in the Nimpkish river. The dam would raise the level of Nimpkish lake about 135 feet, impounding more than 1,000,000 acre-feet of water. The company includes in its plans a fishway ladder similar to a ladder now employed on a power project on the Baker river at Concrete, Wash., or of a type which the fishing authorities might deem suitable.

Wendell B. Farris, representing Canadian Forest Products Ltd., pointed out the magnitude of the proposed pulp and paper development and stressed the benefits which would accrue to the province through the establishment of an industrial enterprise of the size contemplated. Mr. Farris stated that the investment in plant would run about \$15,000,000 and that

the mill would have a daily production capacity of 500 tons of paper.

The fishing interests were represented by J. A. Motherwell, chief inspector of fisheries for the Dominion government, and operators of several canneries. Indians of the district were represented by Indian Agent W. E. Ditchburn, who claimed that two Indian villages would be flooded by the dam project.

The fishermen claim that the Nimpkish river ranks high as a salmon stream. Doubt was raised by the fishermen whether a fish ladder of the height proposed would function. It was also stated that to raise Nimpkish lake would entirely destroy the spawning grounds of the salmon. Major Motherwell declared that not only would the salmon run be shut off from its spawning grounds by the dam, but that the spawning grounds would be rendered useless by the great depth to which they would be submerged.

Major MacDonald has a weighty decision to make in deciding on the application of Canadian Forest Products Ltd. The fishermen, of course, raise the plea of preserving established industries. The pulp and paper interests, on the other hand, are entitled to equal consideration for the millions of new capital they will bring and the added value they will give through manufacture to the forest resources of British Columbia. The present case is extremely important because of its test nature. There is little question that the succeeding years will see further pulp and paper developments in British Columbia utilizing the abundant pulp timber of that province. The decision in the case of Canadian Forest Products Ltd., therefore, must take into consideration the effect that a refusal in this case will have in retarding other capital that seeks to develop British Columbia pulp timber in the future.

According to the evidence submitted the argument lies whether the pulp and paper industry should take precedence over the fishing industry. The matter is likely to be discussed in the present session of the British Columbia legislature.

### Coyne Gets Port Townsend Pipe Contract

James Coyne of Port Angeles has been awarded the contract for constructing the No. 2 contract on the water system being built by the City of Port Townsend to supply the mill of the National Paper Products Co., now building at Port Townsend. The amount of the second contract was \$458,361.70. Mr. Coyne was also awarded the first section of the contract and will construct in all thirty miles of pipeline. The cost of the two sections of the water line as now agreed upon is \$721,490.64. The work is scheduled to be completed in the summer of 1928 and water delivery will be made about the same time.

### Allis-Chalmers Issues New Motor Bulletin

The Allis-Chalmers Manufacturing Co., of Milwaukee, has issued a new bulletin, No. 1118-E, describing its line of polyphase induction motors, types "A" and "ARY". These motors are equipped with either sleeve or tapered roller bearings. The sizes range from  $\frac{3}{4}$  h.p. to 200 h.p. and represent a new development throughout.

### Stuart Visits Portland

Harvey Stuart, veteran paper salesman for the Everett Pulp and Paper Co., Everett, Wash., was a Portland business visitor last month.

## January News Print Statistics

The News Print Service Bureau's Bulletin No. 121 states that production in Canada during January, 1928, amounted to 186,721 tons and shipments to 186,829 tons. Production in the United States was 119,525 tons and shipments 114,211 tons, making a total United States and Canadian news print production of 306,246 tons and shipments of 301,040 tons. During January, 17,939 tons of news print were made in Newfoundland and 1,168 tons in Mexico, so that the total North American production for the month amounted to 325,353 tons.

The Canadian mills produced 24,997 tons more in January, 1928, than in January, 1927, which was an increase of 15 per cent. The United States output was 15,870 tons or 12 per cent less than in January, 1927, in Newfoundland 433 tons or 2 per cent more and in Mexico 56 tons more, making a total increase of 9,616 tons or 3 per cent over January, 1927.

During January the Canadian mills operated at 88 per cent of rated capacity and the United States mills at 80.7 per cent. Stocks of news print paper at Canadian mills totaled 37,731 tons at the end of January and at United States mills 25,905 tons, making a combined total of 63,636 tons which was equivalent to 4.5 days' average production.

## NORTH AMERICAN PRODUCTION

	Canada	United States	Newfoundland	Mexico	Total
1928—January	186,721	119,525	17,939	1,168	325,353
1927—January	161,724	135,395	17,506	1,112	315,737
1926—January	139,688	140,003	13,862	935	294,488
1925—January	121,605	129,442	5,352	759	257,158
1924—January	110,529	131,172	5,834	958	248,493
1923—January	99,587	127,452	5,602	1,000	233,641

## Swedish Newsprint Output During 1927

Production of newsprint by the mills of the Swedish Paper Association during the month of December totaled 15,185 metric tons, bringing the total for the year 1927 up to approximately 216,400 tons. According to preliminary official foreign trade statistics, exports amounted to 173,833 tons and imports to 3,808 tons. The United States has become the largest individual purchaser of Swedish newsprint, taking during the past year 60,939 tons. Nearly all imports came from Finland and Norway and represent largely a transit trade.

## Decrease In Swedish Pulp and Paper Exports

The effect of the labor conflict in the wood pulp industry is reflected in Sweden's pulp exports during the month of January, particularly in shipments of mechanical groundwood and sulphite pulp, which have dropped off about 50 per cent. Exports of newsprint were also slightly lower than during the corresponding month in 1927, while no outstanding change is to be noted in exports of other classes of paper. Shipments during January comprised 4,272 metric tons of mechanical groundwood, 15,782 tons of sulphite, and 9,371 tons of sulphate pulp, 11,949 tons of newsprint and 14,668 tons of other classes of paper.

## Kraft Board for East Coast

The two largest shipments of fibre board to date from Longview, left within the past month. The Nebraska cleared February 27 with 500 tons, and the Ohioan loaded another 500 tons March 3. Both shipments are destined for Philadelphia and Boston. The board comes from the Longview Fibre Co.

## U. S. Production Shows Increase

The total production of paper for the month of January, for all identical mills reporting to the American Paper and Pulp Association, was 551,689 tons as compared with 527,447 tons for December, an increase of 4.5%.

Total identical mill production of all grades of pulp for January totaled 209,764, a 2.3% increase over the production of 204,859 tons in December.

## COMPARATIVE REPORT OF PAPER OPERATIONS IN IDENTICAL MILLS FOR THE MONTH OF JANUARY, 1928

GRADE	Number of Mills	Practical Production Capacity	Production	Per cent of Capacity	Shipments	Stocks on Hand End of Month
News Print	71	142,500	119,525	83.8	114,211	25,905
Book	64	100,950	90,376	89.5	91,666	47,202
Paperboard	118	261,750	191,281	73.0	189,265	42,717
Wrapping	74	59,650	54,492	91.3	53,002	50,402
Bag	21	14,150	13,174	93.0	13,001	10,392
Fine	74	32,075	29,937	93.3	28,470	41,908
Tissue	44	15,075	12,862	85.3	12,632	11,355
Hanging	13	9,550	6,793	71.1	6,877	3,785
Felts and Building	13	12,150	8,888	73.1	8,738	2,109
Other Grades	58	28,125	24,361	86.6	24,295	17,254
Total—All Grades:						
January, 1928		675,975	551,689	81.6	542,157	253,029
December, 1927			527,447		528,997	250,311
January, 1927			547,033		539,994	237,077

## COMPARATIVE REPORT OF WOOD PULP OPERATIONS IN IDENTICAL MILLS FOR THE MONTH OF JANUARY, 1928

GRADE	Number of Mills	Practical Production Capacity	Production	Used During Month	Shipped During Month	On Hand End of Month
Ground Wood Pulp	83	112,800	91,751	86,769	4,098	103,221
Sulphite News Grade	35	45,650	36,567	34,756	2,354	10,660
Sulphite Bleached	22	26,800	24,030	21,680	2,276	2,812
Sulphite Easy Bleaching	7	5,925	3,688	3,468	130	2,026
Sulphite Mitscherlich	6	7,425	7,018	5,817	871	985
Sulphate Pulp	14	24,850	24,235	19,134	5,110	5,289
Soda Pulp	16	25,125	22,408	14,523	7,815	3,866
Pulp—Other Grades	2	25	67	36	54	142
Total—All Grades:						
January, 1928		248,600	209,764	186,183	22,708	129,001
December, 1927			204,859	183,544	20,458	127,758
January, 1927			219,731	211,434	19,465	153,601

## How Much Wood Is Wasted

Almost any one who has seen a tract of Pacific Coast forest land after the high lead logger has been through can give you an estimate of the amount of sound wood left behind. One estimate will be just as good as the next for the reason that no one has ever measured the wasted wood. The only safe figure to give is "somewhere between nothing and 100 per cent of the timber standing before the logger came in."

Some time within the year, however, an accurate average figure will be available. Mr. Allen Hodgson of the Office of Forest Products, U. S. Forest Service, Portland, has been making a study over a period of many months to determine the volume of woods waste. He has made painstaking studies in a number of typical Douglas fir tracts and is now compiling and analyzing the data secured in field work. Great care has been used in getting average tracts for field study so that a true picture of woods waste on the Pacific Coast may be obtained.

## Illinois Paper Mill Man Visits West

H. W. Beckwith, vice-president and general manager of the Morris Paper Mills of Morris, Ill., was a visitor in Seattle late in February. He is making a short tour of the Pacific Northwest, stating that he was on a vacation and not on business. The Morris mill manufactures chip board. It has a capacity of 100 tons daily.

# *Pulp Paper*



SELLING AGENTS

**Johaneson, Wales & Sparre, Inc.**

**250 Park Avenue (Cor. 46th Street) New York**

When writing to JOHANESON, WALES & SPARRE please mention PACIFIC PULP & PAPER INDUSTRY

## PACIFIC COAST EXPORTS—DECEMBER, 1927

	News Print		Book, Not Coated		Surface Coated		Writing		Greaseproof	
	Dollars	Pounds	Dollars	Pounds	Dollars	Pounds	Dollars	Pounds	Dollars	Pounds
From LOS ANGELES—										
To Mexico	153	2,720					76	375		
Nicaragua									19	102
Panama							50	85		
From SAN FRANCISCO*—										
To Philippine Islands							111	723	29	220
Mexico	388	5,798			56	204	32	120		
Colombia			1,212	26,464						
China							1,812	17,960		
Oceania	16	330								
Honduras	45	788					196	1,440		
Panama	577	7,621	354	6,266						
Canada			181	1,244			179	412		
Salvador									47	260
Japan							66	141	150	708
From OREGON—										
To Cuba	463	9,091								
Hongkong			276	5,731						
Philippine Islands			19,725	367,153						
Columbia			262	4,132						
Australia			4,123	93,081						
From WASHINGTON†—										
To Canada	5,009	66,230	327	6,372	42	320	345	1,319	1,558	1,986
Philippine Islands			1,123	17,969						
New Zealand			1,664	24,312			250	4,320		

\*13 tons of wood pulp at \$450 moved out of San Francisco to Canada.

†Washington pulp exports: 232 tons of sulphite at \$14.00 to Japan. 63 tons of other wood pulp at \$409 to Canada. 49 tons of other wood pulp at \$2.062 to Japan.

## PACIFIC COAST EXPORTS—DECEMBER, 1927

	Wrapping		Tissue & Crepe		Toilet		Towels & Napkins		Bristol Board	
	Dollars	Pounds	Dollars	Pounds	Dollars	Pounds	Dollars	Pounds	Dollars	Pounds
From LOS ANGELES—										
To Mexico	414	7,209	97	320	136	1,700	34	85		
Australia	537	7,877								
Egypt	15	200								
Guatemala					20	180				
From SAN FRANCISCO—										
To Philippine Islands	397	8,146			700	8,150	988	10,740	924	5,282
Mexico	225	2,952			62	475	12	60	85	269
Salvador					112	790				
Colombia	8	100			37	504			55	243
China	396	2,183			96	802				
Australia	335	4,288	487	1,673						
Oceania	119	1,462			86	900				
New Zealand	1,910	26,474	50	100						
Japan	30	600	2,182	10,930	11	88	11	45		
Guatemala					17	125				
Nicaragua					86	1,068				
Venezuela									128	367
British India									205	1,350
Peru									63	311
Hongkong	47	663			44	640				
Dutch East Indies					20	108				
Canada	40	79			37	300			72	201
Ceylon									171	1,085
United Kingdom	21	91								
Siam					10	100				
Panama									134	658
Cuba									702	2,816
From OREGON—										
To Philippine Islands	5,891	70,512								
From WASHINGTON—										
To Canada	216	3,387	287	633					26	220

## Power Project Planned in Washington

Application for a temporary permit to take 2000 second feet of water from the Skykomish river, near Index, Wash., was filed on March 9 with R. K. Tiffany, supervisor of hydraulics for Washington, by J. E. Wickstrom of Seattle. The water would be used for manufacturing, power, and public utilities. The completed project would involve an investment of about \$2,000,000 and would develop approximately 38,000 h.p., utilizing a

170-foot fall. Mr. Wickstrom is also interested in the development proposed by the Great Northern Power Co. which would develop 120,000 k.w. on the Snohomish river near Everett, Wash.

## Swick Visits Home Office

Clyde Swick, San Francisco, western representative of the Graham Paper Co., left March 9 for a short visit to his company's home office at St. Louis, Mo.



**HANS LAGERLOEF**  
*President*

**ORVAR HYLIN**  
*Vice-President*

**MAURICE LONDON**  
*Secretary*



# **LAGERLOEF TRADING CO. Inc.**

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NEW YORK CITY

**WOOD  
PULP**

**CORRESPONDENCE INVITED**

**Telephones:**  
**MURRAY HILL 4246-47**

## PACIFIC COAST EXPORTS—DECEMBER, 1927

	Boxboard		Wallboard		Paper & Strawboard		Paper Bag		Boxes & Cartons	
	Dollars	Pounds	Dollars	Sq. Ft.	Dollars	Pounds	Dollars	Pounds	Dollars	Pounds
From LOS ANGELES—										
To Mexico			152	3,772	64	2,088	44	480		
New Zealand									19	1,000
From SAN FRANCISCO—										
To Mexico			2	36					12	50
China	8,000	301,875							2,469	21,500
New Zealand	3,416	102,570					63	796		
Cuba					75	493				
Japan	34	80			6	300	650	1,450	10	80
Guatemala							36	100		
Salvador					190	600				
Canada					254	2,492	879	9,924		
Australia					510	5,410			83	281
Colombia					495	9,442				
Nicaragua							10	100		
Ceylon							50	400		
Bolivia							3	40		
Hongkong							80	1,244		
Philippine Islands					124	924	2,149	33,060	425	1,895
Oceania							29	170		
Chile			519	18,880						
British Malaya					320	1,200	1	15		
From OREGON—										
To Philippine Islands	391	8,980			492	14,135				
From WASHINGTON—										
To Canada	1,955	68,100			1,597	47,315	81	536	281	1,741
Japan			1,540	20,575						

## PACIFIC COAST IMPORTS—DECEMBER, 1927

	Surface Coated		Writing*		Kraft Wrapping		Wrapping		Greaseproof		Tissue	
	Dollars	Pounds	Dollars	Pounds	Dollars	Pounds	Dollars	Pounds	Dollars	Pounds	Dollars	Pounds
To LOS ANGELES—												
From Germany	79	80	1,592	4,083							144	1,042
France			924	1,984								
China			61	100								
Japan			559	877							41	239
Austria			64	117								
Hongkong	1,219	1,010	3	19								
Sweden					2,402	54,078	886	19,920	1,817	38,298		
To SAN FRANCISCO—												
From Germany	479	780	3,879	15,253								
Japan			918	1,780								
Hongkong			92	407			18	86				
France			287	278								
United K.	475	28	306	551								
Austria			75	159								
Sweden					1,469	34,448						
To OREGON—												
From Germany			67	607								
To WASHINGTON—												
From Canada			231	580								
China			6,812	21,359								
France			14	17								
Japan			6,648	25,351					64	415		
Hongkong			7	10								

\*This classification has been enlarged by the Department of Commerce to include drawing paper, bristol board and boxes of paper.

## PACIFIC COAST IMPORTS—DECEMBER, 1927

	News Print		Printing Paper	
	Dollars	Pounds	Dollars	Pounds
To LOS ANGELES—				
From Canada	205,425	5,973,069		
Norway	32,425	1,174,108		
Finland			337	9,471
Sweden	18,994	706,954	188	4,347
To SAN FRANCISCO—				
From Sweden	66,191	2,414,356	2,857	78,739
Canada	164,339	4,921,060		
To OREGON—				
From Norway	466	16,899		
Newfoundland	206,917	6,436,212		
To WASHINGTON—				
From Canada	360,435	9,907,179		

## Dredge To Work at Hoquiam

The big port dredge of the Port of Grays Harbor was scheduled to shift to the Grays Harbor Pulp company's

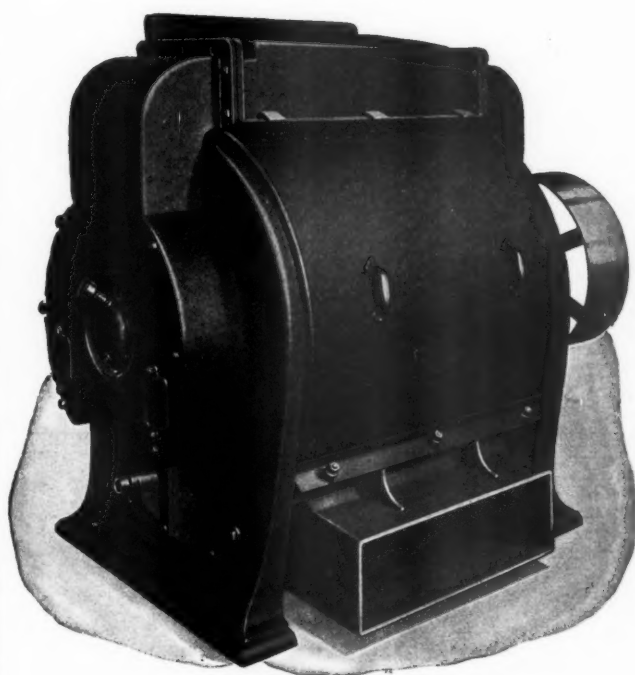
operations at Hoquiam about the middle of March and do some further dredging. The dredge on a previous occasion filled a major portion of the site, but is shifting back now to complete the fill at a higher level and at the same time deepen the channel in front of the mill docks. The finished channel will permit the largest ocean liners which can enter the port to lift cargo at the mill.

## Gibbs and Conrad Visit San Francisco

Norman B. Gibbs, manager of the Washington Pulp & Paper Co., and Charles Conrad, member of the mill's clerical department, made a business trip to Zellerbach Paper Co. headquarters at San Francisco early this month.

# REED-SPAFFORD Pulp Screen

For Ground Wood, Sulphite, Soda or Kraft Pulp



*Built in Two Sizes*

A Large Number  
of Reed-Spafford  
Pulp Screens  
Are in Daily  
Operation in  
Pacific Coast  
Pulp Mills

The REED-SPAFFORD PULP SCREEN is remarkably efficient. Its capacity is large and its power consumption is surprisingly low. Let us show you what a saving this screen means to you.

## Improved Paper Machinery Company

NASHUA, N. H., U. S. A.

SHERBROOKE MACHINERY CO., Limited  
SHERBROOKE, CANADA

## PACIFIC COAST IMPORTS—DECEMBER, 1927

	Pulp		Mechanically Ground Pulp		Bleached Sulphite		Unbleached Sulphite		Unbleached Sulphate		Other Wood Pulp	
	Dollars	Cords	Dollars	Tons	Dollars	Tons	Dollars	Tons	Dollars	Tons	Dollars	Tons
To LOS ANGELES—												
From Sweden	—	—	4,017	150	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Canada	—	—	551	19	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Finland	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5,094	250	—	—
To SAN FRANCISCO—												
From Sweden	—	—	—	—	—	—	19,837	350	—	—	—	—
Canada	—	—	4,252	144	1,328	42	4,755	112	3,756	60	—	—
Finland	—	—	5,094	250	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
To WASHINGTON—												
From Canada	9,142	1,295	—	—	35,361	484	19,272	457	—	—	—	—

## PACIFIC COAST IMPORTS—1927

Read "Thousand" After Figures Denoting Pounds\*

	News Print		Printing		Greaseproof		Kraft Wrapping	
	Dollars	M Lbs.	Dollars	M Lbs.	Dollars	M Lbs.	Dollars	M Lbs.
To LOS ANGELES—								
From Canada	2,588,298	71,151	—	—	5,631	117	4,178	96
From Sweden	148,123	3,312	188	4	—	—	—	—
From Norway	204,191	7,214	—	—	—	—	—	—
From Finland	23,258	728	40,036	893	235	3	227	48
From Germany	—	—	3,454	94	746	8	—	—
From Belgium	—	—	—	—	2,406	22	—	—
To SAN FRANCISCO—								
From Canada	2,606,420	77,859	—	—	—	—	4,256	101
From Sweden	870,060	29,951	16,984	408	—	—	—	—
From Norway	3,083	105	—	—	—	—	442	12
From Latvia	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
To OREGON—								
From Sweden	166	25	—	—	—	—	514	12
From Norway	5,603	168	88	3	—	—	—	—
From Germany	—	—	—	—	219	2	—	—
From Newfoundland	416,184	12,941	—	—	—	—	—	—
From Belgium	—	—	120	2	—	—	—	—
From Canada	272,482	8,470	—	—	—	—	—	—
To WASHINGTON—								
From Canada	4,377,540	120,074	—	—	—	—	—	—
From Sweden	—	—	800	15	—	—	—	—
From Finland	—	—	—	—	841	15	—	—
From Germany	—	—	—	—	2,251	20	—	—
Totals	11,515,408	331,998	61,670	1,419	12,329	187	9,617	269

\*These figures are in round numbers for convenience. Some small totals under 500 pounds have been dropped from the tables and totals over 500 pounds have been counted as a full thousand.

## PACIFIC COAST IMPORTS—1927

Read "Thousand" After Figures Denoting Pounds

	Other Wrapping		Surface Coated		Tissues		Boxes of Paper	
	Dollars	M Lbs.	Dollars	M Lbs.	Dollars	M Lbs.	Dollars	M Lbs.
To LOS ANGELES—								
From Germany	804	2	4,831	19	144	1	8,901	31
From Sweden	7,132	157	—	—	—	—	—	—
From United Kingdom	—	—	—	—	1,602	2	—	—
From Japan	—	—	—	—	1,604	3	705	1
From China	—	—	184	1	—	—	695	1
From Austria	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
From Hongkong	—	—	1,400	2	—	—	—	—
From France	—	—	—	—	—	—	452	1
To SAN FRANCISCO—								
From Germany	—	—	10,296	39	—	—	6,848	9
From France	—	—	—	—	—	—	2,246	4
From United Kingdom	—	—	4,868	1	1,864	3	—	—
From Japan	—	—	—	—	1,991	3	3,889	12
From China	—	—	624	3	—	—	—	—
From Hongkong	484	29	1,602	5	—	—	—	—
From Austria	—	—	—	—	495	3	—	—
From Sweden	570	12	—	—	—	—	—	—
From Belgium	—	—	5,512	50	—	—	—	—
To OREGON—								
From Germany	—	—	—	—	832	3	568	2
From Japan	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,203	4
To WASHINGTON—								
From United Kingdom	—	—	—	—	544	1	—	—
From Japan	—	—	—	—	—	—	18,270	65
From China	—	—	—	—	—	—	738	1
From Sweden	—	—	—	—	472	4	—	—
From Canada	422	11	—	—	—	—	484	1
From Germany	—	—	—	—	—	—	339	1
Totals	9,412	211	29,317	120	9,548	20	45,338	133

## Lime Rock Discovered Near Astoria

Lime rock with a pure lime content of 88.4 per cent has been discovered in the Grays River district near Astoria, Oregon. The deposits were discovered by C. C. Schmand of Grays River, who is continuing his prospect work to determine the extent of the deposit and probable development cost.

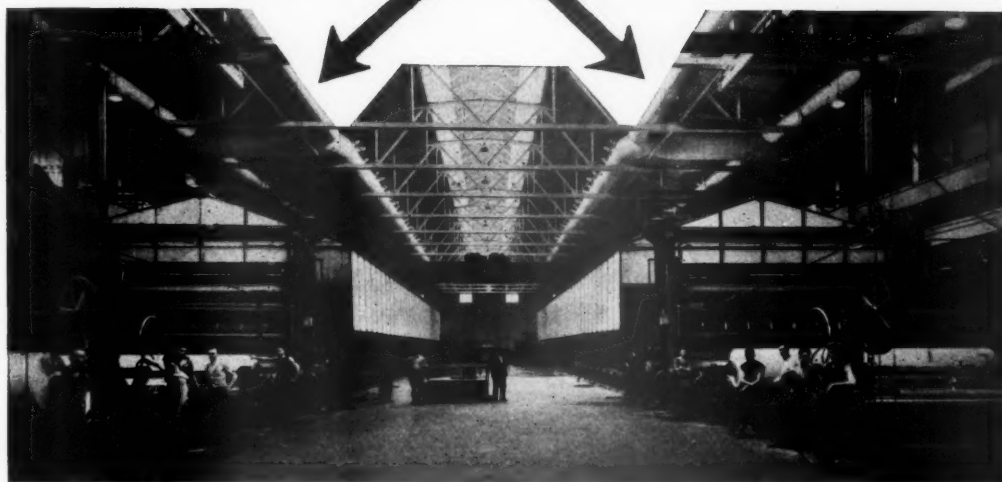
## Powell Executives Journey East

A. E. McMaster, general manager, and S. D. Brooks, executive vice-president, of the Powell River Co., Powell River, B. C., have been making a tour of the East, making extended visits to Minneapolis and New York for the purpose of looking into industrial conditions.



# ROSS SYSTEMS

HEATING—VENTILATING—DRYING



## — ENDORSED — By Leading Pulp and Paper Mill Engineers and Managers

### For Most Efficient Heating and Ventilating and the Reduction of Operating Costs

Throughout the entire paper making industry—wherever paper men point to efficient mill construction and operation—Ross Systems predominate. Only an organization specializing in Pulp and Paper Mill work exclusively could attain this position of recognized leadership. Discussing your requirements—large or small—with Ross engineers, puts you under no obligation.

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TACOMA, WASH.

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NEW BIRKS BLDG., MONTREAL

*When writing to J. O. ROSS ENGR. CORP. please mention PACIFIC PULP & PAPER INDUSTRY*

## PACIFIC COAST EXPORTS—1927

Read "Thousand" After Figures Denoting Pounds\*

	News Print		Book, Not Coated		Greaseproof		Wrapping		Surface Coated	
	Dollars	M Lbs.	Dollars	M Lbs.	Dollars	M Lbs.	Dollars	M Lbs.	Dollars	M Lbs.
From LOS ANGELES—										
To Mexico	1,470	26	225	2			6,598	84		
To Japan							220	2		
To Australia							3,195	46		
To New Zealand							11,021	144		
From SAN FRANCISCO—										
To Mexico	1,016	17	508	5	1,263	3	5,935	68		
To Philippine Islands	14,789	276	435	3	5,632	38	35,432	745	1,006	71
To Canada			2,270	32	155	2			1,870	26
To United Kingdom	378	11								
To China			3,183	38	7,240	55	887	6		
To Japan			504	3	734	4	2,377	40	489	2
To Australia	4,521	61			11,726	137	3,345	47	13,804	133
To New Zealand							7,436	114		
To Hongkong			1,727	22			47	1		
To Colombia	150	1	7,421	100			1,453	21		
To Venezuela			6,944	102						
To Brazil	6,594	139								
To Guatemala					571	4			300	2
To Salvador	2,492	63	106	1			304	3		
To Costa Rica			1,378	23			1,832	37		
To Panama	577	8	1,253	22			211	4		
To Cuba	1,834	28	202	3	500	12				
To Oceania	61	2	4,353	46	213	1	5,050	54	360	1
To Orient			314	4						
To Honduras	45	1								
To British Malaya			175	2						
From OREGON—										
To Philippine Islands	252,562	6,295	31,395	582			83,367	1,660		
To Japan	2,622	57								
To Australia	2,808	63	4,494	101						
To Cuba	18,888	357	908	19						
To Hongkong	4,003	87	276	6						
To New Zealand	2,596	56								
To Brazil	2,313	47	19,338	421						
To Colombia			262	4						
From WASHINGTON—										
To Canada	16,713	331	41,878	540	3,489	9	6,386	71	1,281	9
To Philippine Islands	3,927	55	28,085	416	782	8	741	7		
To China	1,850	80					3,206	42	2,424	25
To Japan	3,670	41	5,880	80						
To Hongkong	3,609	28	750	6			254	2		
To Orient	37	4								
To Cuba	2,781	35								
Totals	352,306	8,169	164,264	2,583	32,305	273	179,297	3,198	21,534	269

\*Amounts are in round numbers. Some small items have been dropped and totals over 500 have been counted as the full thousand.

## PACIFIC COAST EXPORTS—1927

Read "Thousand" After Figures Denoting Pounds

	Tissues		Boxboard		Other Paper Board and Strawboard		Paper Bags		Boxes and Cartons	
	Dollars	M Lbs.	Dollars	M Lbs.	Dollars	M Lbs.	Dollars	M Lbs.	Dollars	M Lbs.
From LOS ANGELES—										
To Mexico	4,354	35	5,794	562	315	8	1,418	16	852	7
To Canada							1,754	19		
To China			5,001	201						
To New Zealand									19	1
From SAN FRANCISCO—										
To Mexico	1,074	9	48	1	248	2	6,188	58		
To Philippine Islands	10,004	87	14,077	381	2,615	24	20,247	293	2,011	14
To Canada	2,459	21	269	3	2,015	11	2,053	22	2,798	27
To United Kingdom					1,200	6			266	2
To China	9,478	64	204,596	7,030	8,026	190	157	1	6,766	58
To Japan	5,830	23	3,483	117			650	1	215	1
To Australia	4,137	14	4,687	150	6,138	64	1,156	10	1,403	3
To New Zealand	2,148	12	70,547	1,968	1,610	5	361	4	1,504	13
To Cuba					255	3				
To Oceania	539	3	17,822	638	1,691	12	2,550	35		
To Orient			5,339	187	3,522	52	391	4		
To Hongkong	1,208	9					783	5	414	2
To Austria	44,892	48								
To Colombia	197	2			495	9				
To Chile	200	2								
To Guatemala	223	2					565	5		
To Honduras							265	1		
To Salvador	629	3			282	3	431	4	1,719	7
To Nicaragua	1,080	10					502	2		
To Panama									86	1
To Dutch East Indies			696	30						
To British Malaya					320	1				
From OREGON—										
To Philippine Islands			741	25	492	14	18,365	296		
To China							897	14	1,280	5
To Hongkong							95	1		
From WASHINGTON—										
To Canada	16,683	110	83,043	2,611	15,322	470	2,140	22	5,235	62
To Philippine Islands	2,676	28							2,367	14
To China			24,588	851	12,322	561				
To Japan	1,951	7			4,376	17				
To Hongkong					127	2				
Totals	109,762	489	440,731	14,755	61,371	1,454	60,968	813	26,935	212

# Send For This Bulletin



—it tells the story of better beating of pulps and refining of slivers by

**The Marcy Open End Rod Mill.**

Wide interest has been aroused in the adaptation of rod mills to a new process for beating and refining. Commercial units already in service have established the superiority of this type of equipment.

The Marcy Open End Rod Mill, because of several exclusive operating advantages provides even better rod mill practice. Actual operations bear out this statement.

The details are given in a new catalogue just issued. Shall we send you a copy?

**The MINE and SMELTER  
SUPPLY COMPANY**

*Licensee under the Marcy Rod Mill Patents and  
the Wells Patent for beating and refining pulp.*

**DENVER, COLORADO      NEW YORK, N. Y.**

The Mine & Smelter Supply Company,  
Paper Mill Division,  
Denver, Colorado.

Gentlemen:

We would like to receive a copy of your new bulletin No. 25, describing the advantages of the Marcy OPEN END Rod Mill for beating and refining.

Name and Title \_\_\_\_\_

Company \_\_\_\_\_

Address \_\_\_\_\_

When writing to MINE & SMELTER SUPPLY CO., please mention PACIFIC PULP AND PAPER INDUSTRY



Crown Willamette's West Linn Mill

### Pulp Piles Grow at Oregon City

This is the season for grinding pulp at Oregon City. The big stock piles of groundwood pulp are beginning to rise at the mills of the Hawley Pulp & Paper Co. and the Crown Willamette Paper Co. Water conditions at this location make it necessary to grind far in excess of daily usage for a few months of the year.

### Port Angeles Water System Loses Money

Operating expenses, interest on bonds, and payment of principal on bonds, of the Port Angeles municipal water system, exceeded the department's income by \$20,000 in the first nine months of 1927, a report of an audit of the city's books, made by State Examiner Albert Helander, revealed recently. The report intimated that water rates might necessarily be raised to provide sufficient income to meet the department's obligations in 1928, as no increase in receipts that would make up the difference on the wrong side of the ledger was in sight for the new year.

Two pulp and paper mills, the Washington Pulp & Paper Corp. and the Port Angeles unit of Fibre-board Products, Inc., are customers of the city's water system. Each obtains water under contracts that maintain a fixed rate of payment. The Washington Pulp is the greater user, having contracted for 2,000,000 gallons of water a day.

### Paper Balloons for Advertising

A plumbing supply house recently found a good use for paper in thirty-foot paper balloons inflated with coal oil gas. The balloons carried the name of the firm in large letters, and, in the place of the customary basket, a huge Stillson wrench was suspended.

### Schoenwerk Is Honored

Mr. O. C. Schoenwerk was the guest of honor at a luncheon given at Port Townsend, Wash., in February by prominent officials and citizens of Port Townsend and engineers and construction men concerned with the erection of the new mill of the National Paper Products Co. Mr. Schoenwerk is assistant to the president of the company.

### More Work for the Same Business

John G. Barnett, Portland, head of the company that bears his name, reports business on the up grade since the first of the year.

"Our business is better because we are working harder," he says. "There is plenty of volume; the only thing is that it's scattered."

### INTERCOASTAL WATER BORNE SHIPMENTS OF PAPER JANUARY, 1928—(WESTBOUND) (In Cargo Tons of 2,240 Pounds)

Shipments From:	To—	Los Angeles*	San Francisco**	Portland***	Seattle	Totals
Boston, Mass.	.....	452	982	87	.....	1,521
New York, N. Y.	.....	1,049	1,379	119	.....	2,547
Philadelphia, Pa.	.....	442	663	51	.....	1,156
Baltimore, Md.	.....	108	162	34	.....	304
Norfolk, Va.	.....	20	126	.....	.....	146
Other Atlantic Ports	.....	812	551	.....	604****	1,967
Gulf Ports	.....	61	.....	.....	.....	61
Total	.....	2,944	3,863	291	604	7,692

### (EASTBOUND)

Shipments To:	From—	Los Angeles	San Francisco	Portland	Seattle	Totals
Boston, Mass.	.....	.....	204	429	.....	633
New York, N. Y.	.....	.....	111	801	.....	912
Philadelphia, Pa.	.....	.....	.....	96	.....	96
Baltimore, Md.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Norfolk, Va.	.....	.....	64	.....	.....	64
Other Atlantic Ports	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Gulf Ports	.....	.....	.....	62	.....	62
Total	.....	.....	379	1,388	.....	1,767

Figures not included in tables:

\*Los Angeles received 2 tons of pulp from New York and 22 tons of pulp from Philadelphia and sent 462 tons of old paper to Boston.

\*\*San Francisco received 1 ton of pulp from New York, and sent out 1 ton to New York; 6 tons arrived from Philadelphia also.

\*\*\*Portland shipped 120 tons of pulp to Boston.

\*\*\*\*This figure for Seattle is for all Atlantic ports.

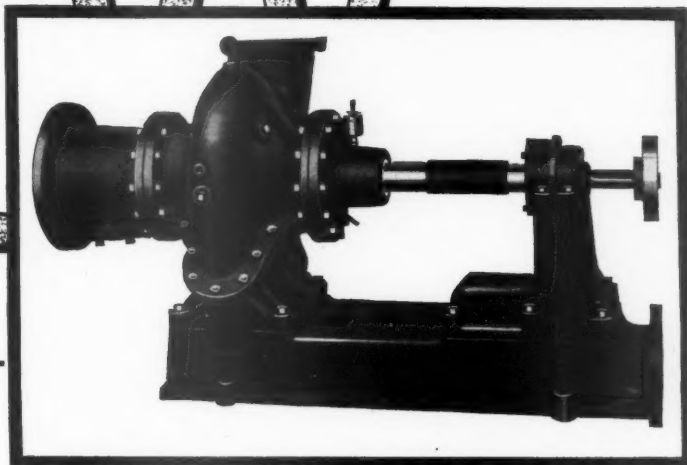
### PACIFIC COAST IMPORTS—1927

To	Mechanically Ground Dollars	Tons	Unbleached Sulphite Dollars	Tons	Bleached Sulphite Dollars	Tons	Unbleached Sulphate Dollars	Tons	Bleached Sulphate Dollars	Tons
To LOS ANGELES—										
From Canada	35,543	760	21,383	391	16,427	243	26,722	403	.....	.....
From Sweden	153,863	2,894	243,665	3,683	73,011	1,051	110,868	2,000	70,934	1,084
From Finland	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5,094	250	.....	.....
To SAN FRANCISCO—										
From Canada	25,147	920	46,786	974	9,345	260	163,307	2,431	.....	.....
From Sweden	6,152	200	268,985	4,487	.....	.....	39,227	728	.....	.....
From Finland	9,094	250	27,537	900	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
From Soviet Russia	.....	.....	57,279	1,050	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
To OREGON—										
From Sweden	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4,963	100	.....	.....
To WASHINGTON*—										
From Canada	.....	.....	61,647	1,463	189,418	2,775	.....	.....	.....	.....
Totals	225,799	5,024	727,282	12,948	288,201	4,329	350,181	5,912	70,934	1,084

\*Washington also imported from Canada 12,236 cords of pulp wood for which \$77,306 was paid.



# NEW



## ...the F-M Centrifugal Paper Stock Pump

Every paper mill executive should see this pump; the pump that takes stock solutions without clogging or causing separation; whose action enables it to handle the occasional increase in head efficiently.

**NON - CLOGGING** construction of Patented Impeller insures passage of long stringy fibers. No sharp entrance surfaces.

**NO SEPARATION** of water from stock—due

to uniform flow through unrestricted passages.

**BALANCED IMPELLER** wedges the stock along the blades until it is thrown from the tips into the discharge opening.

The Fairbanks-Morse Stock Pump is now out of the experimental stage. These pumps in service have proved their superiority and right to share in the Fairbanks-Morse reputation.

1. Split casing opens on 45 degree angle to facilitate inspection.
2. Special impeller construction designed to give continuous flow at uniform pressure.
3. No separation of water from solids.
4. High efficiency.
5. High shut-off pressure, so desirable in clearing clogged pipe lines.

FAIRBANKS, MORSE & CO., Chicago

*Branches and Service Stations Covering  
Every State in the Union*

# FAIRBANKS-MORSE PUMPS

## How's Business?

### Seattle

The greatest February building activity in the history of Seattle was reported when building permit values reached a total of \$4,126,795 as compared with \$1,535,810 of the previous year and the former high February mark of \$2,346,300 in February, 1926. Nearly 400 more deeds were filed for record in the offices of the King County Auditor than a year ago, the number being 2,421 for February, 1928. Bank clearings in February, 1928, were \$175,906,382 as compared with \$166,033,151 of a year ago.

The 866 building permits issued during February included the new 27-story Northern Life building. Eighteen apartment houses ranged from \$13,000 to \$200,000, totaling \$1,020,000 while the total for office and retail store buildings was \$1,794,950.

Postal receipts exceeded last year's figure by more than \$12,000—February, 1928, being \$265,032.89 as compared with \$253,399.42 of last year. The January receipts of \$277,867.17 were higher because of the extra volume of business as the old year's business is closed and because of its greater number of days.

### San Francisco

Statistically, business was good in San Francisco in February when bank clearings passed all February marks of recent years. The total for last month's bank clearings was \$898,698,544 against a total of \$750,850,482 for February, 1927, \$795,314,109 for February, 1926, and \$716,500,000 for February, 1925. The bank clearings for January, 1928, totalled \$923,022,177.

Postal receipts also were larger this February in San Francisco than last February, the total for 1928 being \$667,431.90 against \$621,957.46 and \$612,475.54 respectively for the same months of 1927 and 1926. January receipts were \$699,890.69 this year.

Shipping was active in San Francisco during February. During the month 562 ships with a total tonnage of 1,418,164 arrived and 563 ships totaling 1,411,073 tons departed. The January, 1928, shipping figures were 555 ships of 1,396,106 tons arriving and 572 ships of 1,375,210 tons departing.

Building permits were greater in number in February than in previous months, but were for work of lesser value. The February permits numbered 676 and were for work valued at \$2,398,450. In January there were 611 permits, worth \$3,710,925 and in February, 1927, there were 623 permits for work valued at \$3,210,978.

### Vancouver, B. C.

The approach of spring witnesses a general quickening of the business pulse in Vancouver and in other parts of British Columbia. There is every indication that this will be a year of record industrial production and of greatly increased prices in most basic lines.

General expansion is reflected in the tremendous increase in volume of building. For the first two months of this year Vancouver's building permits represent a million dollars more than for the corresponding period in 1927.

The westward grain movement is evidently here to stay and the Alberta Wheat Pool has contracted for the building of a \$2,000,000 grain elevator to supplement the present wheat handling and storage accommodation here. All records for volume of wheat

shipped through Vancouver for offshore markets are being beaten this winter.

Another promising sign is the greatly increased investment of eastern funds in British Columbia mines. The boom in B. C. mining stocks witnessed here in recent weeks has been almost unprecedented and as a result of the heavy buying several of the mines which until now were inadequately financed will be able to do substantial development work this summer.

### Los Angeles

Business men in Los Angeles have become more optimistic about the condition because February records show a substantial gain. Bank clearings totaled \$789,673,724 as against \$758,821,301 for February a year ago. Bank debits also gained, reaching a total, with the last day estimated, of \$969,000,000 as against \$914,295,654 for February, 1927.

Total valuation of building permits during the month was \$7,947,728 as compared with \$7,509,691 for January, 1927. Los Angeles again was third in total volume of buildings in the United States during January. A number of important department store extension plans were announced during the month and it is expected the present volume will be maintained.

Stock exchange transactions showed practically 25 per cent in increase over the previous month. Restriction of output in oil was noticeable, the daily average dropping to 615,250 barrels as compared with 618,250 barrels at the end of January. It is expected that further restriction will cause the output to fall to 600,000 barrels.

Receipts at the Los Angeles post office showed a gain of over 7 per cent, the estimated receipts being \$789,700. Although there is an under normal rainfall, agricultural acreages of vegetables are large and early prices a little higher than usual. Retail sales for the month showed an increase of 7 per cent over the year previous. General prices showed a rising tendency, due largely to improvement in the agricultural and metal fields.

### Portland

With seven million dollars worth of industrial business on Portland's trade book, prospects for 1928 appear unusually bright. Major items of the city's development during the next eight months include the following items:

The Veterans' hospital, representing a total outlay of \$1,350,000; construction of a thousand refrigerator cars by the Pacific Car & Foundry Car Co.—a \$2,500,000 job which will provide work for 800 men for five months; the California Petroleum company's \$750,000 plant, with possibility that it will be made a \$1,500,000 project; the Albina Marine & Iron Work's three light-ship job, involving a \$550,000 contract; the \$750,000 pipe contract for the new Port Townsend water system to supply the National Paper Products company's mill. Besides the foregoing, a number of other industrial prospects are promised.

Building permits for February totaled \$1,530,325, a decrease of \$1,535,610 against the same month last year when the figure was \$3,065,935. Conditions are reported improving in the lumber industry, with practically all the major lumber mills in Portland and the Columbia now cutting. It is estimated that 80 per cent operation is in progress through the Willamette alley, with about the same condition in the Coos Bay district. Inland Empire mills have resumed activities, and mills of the Baker district are to resume early this month.

# SUMNER

## IMPROVED DIGESTER VALVE

For Use in Soda Process Pulp Mills  
Does Not Leak and Spoil the Cooking Process

Now Adopted as Standard at the  
EVERETT PULP and PAPER COMPANY, Everett, Washington



*We Also Build:*

Chippers  
Shaker Screens  
Rechippers  
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### Would Restrict B. C. Log Exports

Agitation for more rigid control of log exports will be made during the present session of the House of Commons at Ottawa by C. H. Dickie, member for Nanaimo, who has strenuously opposed shipment of logs in their unmanufactured state across the border.

The question of log export has been threshed out several times in the British Columbia legislature, and each time Hon. T. D. Pattullo, minister of lands, and other representatives of the government have pointed out that so far as the provincial authorities are concerned the export of logs has been practically eliminated except in respect to species that do not command ready sale in British Columbia. Mr. Pattullo has claimed all along that most of the exported logs originate on crown grant lands, which are under exclusive federal control. This puts the matter up to Ottawa, and Mr. Dickie is seeking action in that quarter.

"I know that it isn't good business to allow logs to rot in the woods simply because there is no sale for them within the province," said Mr. Dickie the other day. "But there is a tendency on the part of some loggers to cut the timber and then raise the cry that they must go out of Canada or rot. There should be regulations to remedy that condition. Too much pulpwood is going out of Canada to be returned in the form of paper by United States mills."

Mr. Dickie favors the appointment of a research bureau by Canada to go into the question of economical production of timber, lumber and pulp and paper so that alleged waste in present methods may be reduced to a minimum.

### Uphold Minimum Wage Application

The Imperial Privy Council in London, final court of appeal in the British Empire, has passed judgment on a case which for some months has been a matter of vital interest to British Columbia loggers, pulp and lumber manufacturers. The Privy Council has upheld the ruling of the B. C. court of appeal that cooks and flunkies in logging camps come under the provisions of the B. C. Minimum Wage Act.

The case was started by Allan & Thrasher, operating a logging plant in the spruce district of the Cariboo country. They claimed that cooks and flunkies were not entitled to be called loggers and that they should be held outside the jurisdiction of the act, which provides a minimum wage and payment for overtime. Their claim was supported by a county court judge in Prince George, but his ruling was upset by the court of appeal, which in turn has now been sustained by the Privy Council.

### Coolidge Proclaims Forest Week

To direct the attention of the people of America to the importance of continuous timber crops, unmolested by devastating forest fires, President Coolidge has proclaimed the week from April 22 to 28 as American Forest Week. He has suggested that where it is possible, the governors of the states declare the annual Arbor Day during that week. Canada also will proclaim the week.

In his proclamation, President Coolidge stressed the importance of forest fire prevention into which the federal government has entered through the Clark-McNary law. He also stressed the measures which must be taken for restoration of many of the forested areas.

### Change B. C. Timber Tax

Drastic change in the provincial tax on profits made in the sale of natural resources, such as pulpwood and other timber, has been announced by Premier J. D. MacLean in the British Columbia legislature. The change is designed to make the levy absolutely certain of collection. The new plan is regarded as fairer to business and more satisfactory to the government than the original proposal. The tax will go into effect April 1.

Legislation passed last year provided that when a person sold timber at a profit this profit would be taxable like any other income. Investigation showed that if, for instance, a timber limit were sold at a profit in the United States it would be almost impossible for the government to collect the levy without taking a lien on the property sold and incurring other difficulties. Under MacLean's new plan an alternative to the straight levy on profits is allowed.

At present timber holders are given an allowance for depreciation when they pay their annual taxes. Under the new system, if they so choose, timber holders need not pay the income tax on sales in one big payment, but the amount may be spread over a term of years by being deducted from the depreciation allowance.

### Trade Conditions Are Unsatisfactory

Paper trade houses throughout the United States are dissatisfied with conditions which make it impossible for them to realize greater profits on their work, Harold Zellerbach, San Francisco, vice-president of the Zellerbach Paper Co., declared on his return recently from a trip through the East. Mr. Zellerbach called on paper mills and paper trade houses in various sections of the nation.

Mason Olmsted, Mr. Zellerbach's assistant, accompanied him on the trip and the two were the only western representatives at the recent New York convention of the National Paper Trade Association.

Mr. Zellerbach reported that Frank Floyd, new executive secretary of the association, plans to come West to attend the convention of the Pacific States Paper Trade Association at Del Monte in May. Mr. Floyd formerly was with the Crescent Paper Co. of Cleveland.

### Colton Making Seventeenth Annual Trip

Louis A. Colton, director of purchases of the Zellerbach Paper Co., San Francisco, left March 9 on his seventeenth annual trip to the eastern paper mills. Mr. Colton has been making the eastern journeys every spring since he came to San Francisco seventeen years ago from Portland, where he was manager of the Portland division of the Zellerbach Paper Co. On this trip he will visit Southern California on the way east and return through the Pacific Northwest.

### "Shorty" Franklin Is Dead

F. A. "Shorty" Franklin died at his home in Denver at the age of 64, on March 6. He had been in the hospital for a month or more before his death and had a turn for the better before the relapse which resulted in his death. Mr. Franklin was perhaps the oldest paper salesman in point of service in the Denver territory. He was associated with the Butler Paper Co., and was a prominent member of the International Advertising Association.



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Jan. 6, 1928

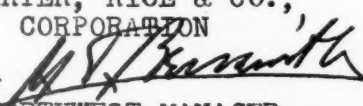
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Pacific Pulp & Paper Industry,  
71 Columbia Street,  
Seattle, Washington.

Gentlemen:

May we offer a word in commendation  
of your publication?We are constantly hearing favorable  
remarks about "Pacific Pulp & Paper Industry"  
and the very thorough and interesting manner  
in which it conveys news and information of  
the trade.The high standard which was evident  
in the first issue has been maintained through  
all the succeeding numbers, and the publication  
has undoubtedly come to fill a very distinct  
need in this young, but none the less important,  
industry of the Pacific Slope.Best Wishes for this New Year and  
long continued success.

Yours very truly,

CARTER, RICE & CO.,  
CORPORATIONBy   
NORTHWEST MANAGER.

CHB:O

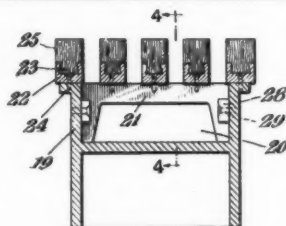
## Recent Paper and Pulp Patents

Compiled by NATHANIEL FRUCHT

Mr. Frucht will be glad to answer questions of a general nature relative to patents. Readers of *Pacific Pulp & Paper Industry* may feel free to correspond directly with him at his office in the Washington Loan & Trust Building, Washington, D. C.

Pat. No. 1,657,509 granted Jan. 31, 1928, to Fred J. Latham of Rumford, Maine, for SUCTION BOX FOR PAPER MAKING MACHINES.

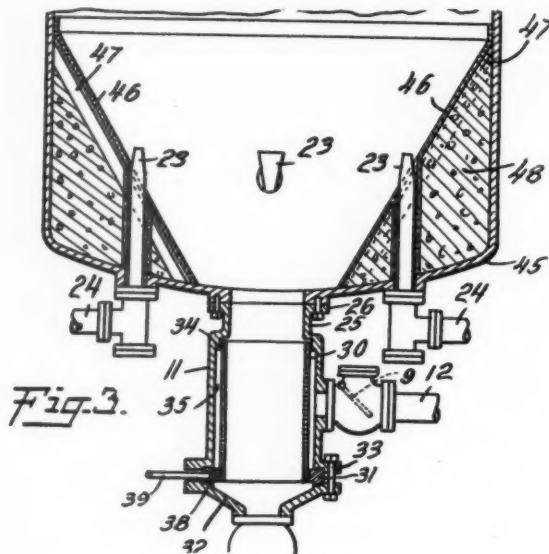
The object is to provide an improved cover for suction boxes made of wood with the grain running so that the longitudinal grain of the wood extends in a direction cutting through the path of movement of the Foudrinier wire.



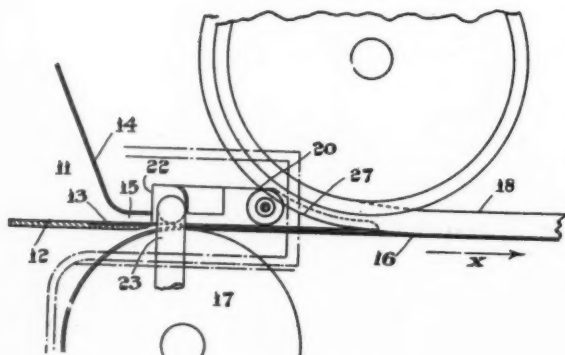
Pat. No. 1,657,509

Pat. No. 1,658,216 granted Feb. 7, 1928, to Adolph W. Waern, of Ontonagon, Michigan, for PULP DIGESTER.

This invention has for its object the provision of a pulp digester having an easily accessible false bottom so constructed and arranged that the digester will be thoroughly cleaned out during the blow.



Pat. No. 1,658,216



Pat. No. 1,660,274

Pat. No. 1,660,204, granted Feb. 21, 1928, to Kirke L. Moses of Brookline, Mass., for RUBBER IMPREGNATED PAPER AND PROCESS OF MAKING THE SAME.

This invention relates to a process for increasing the tensile strength of rubber impregnated paper by subjecting the impregnated paper to tension to stretch it after it has dried, or rubbing it or otherwise working or treating it.

Pat. No. 1,660,274, granted Feb. 21, 1928, to Andrew N. Russell of Lachine, Quebec, Canada, for STOCK DEFLECTORS FOR FLOW BOXES FOR PAPER MAKING MACHINES.

The object of the invention is to provide adjustable means for deflecting surplus stock from the flow box orifice so that the flow on to the wire of the machine will be even and undisturbed and of a width equal to the size of the sheet of paper under manufacture.

Reissue No. 16,883, granted Feb. 21, 1928, to John Alexander Devine of Thorold, Ontario, Canada, for PAPER MAKING MACHINE.

The invention relates to simply and cheaply constructed means for preventing wire mesh carrying the paper stock from cutting into the wooden tops of the suction boxes longitudinally.

## Grays Harbor Prospects Bright

Establishment of the Grays Harbor district as one of the leading pulp and paper centers of the world looms for this year, business and lumber men in that region have prophesied in connection with their statements of business outlooks for the season.

The Zellerbach interests have a \$3,000,000 pulp plant under construction in Hoquiam, the West Lumber & Pulp Co. has driven piling and is expected to let the contract soon for the construction of a similar plant at Junction City, while the Pacific States Pulp & Paper Co. has cleared a portion of its 30-acre tract at Junction City and contemplates the start of construction of a \$2,500,000 mill this year.

The Zellerbach plant, known as the Grays Harbor Pulp Co., will be completed and ready to start operation during the latter part of the year, builders and engineers say. It is expected that the two other plants will be ready for operation in 1929. Other companies are also understood to be investigating the local field as a place to establish mills. The Grays Harbor Pulp Co. is being built on the old National mill site, in Hoquiam. It is well along in construction, the 250-foot stack having been completed along with the huge warehouse, acid towers, docks and foundations for other buildings. The Hoquiam city council this month turned over its water franchise on the Wishkah river to the Grays Harbor Pulp Co. It is possible that the pulp firm may decide to tap this water source later on.

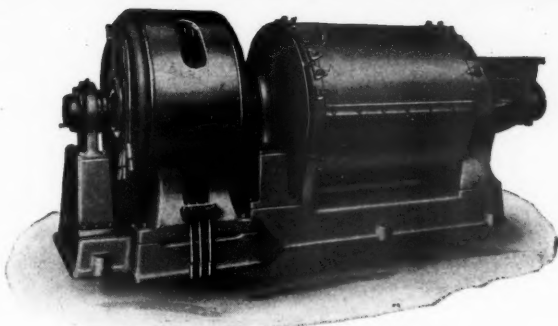
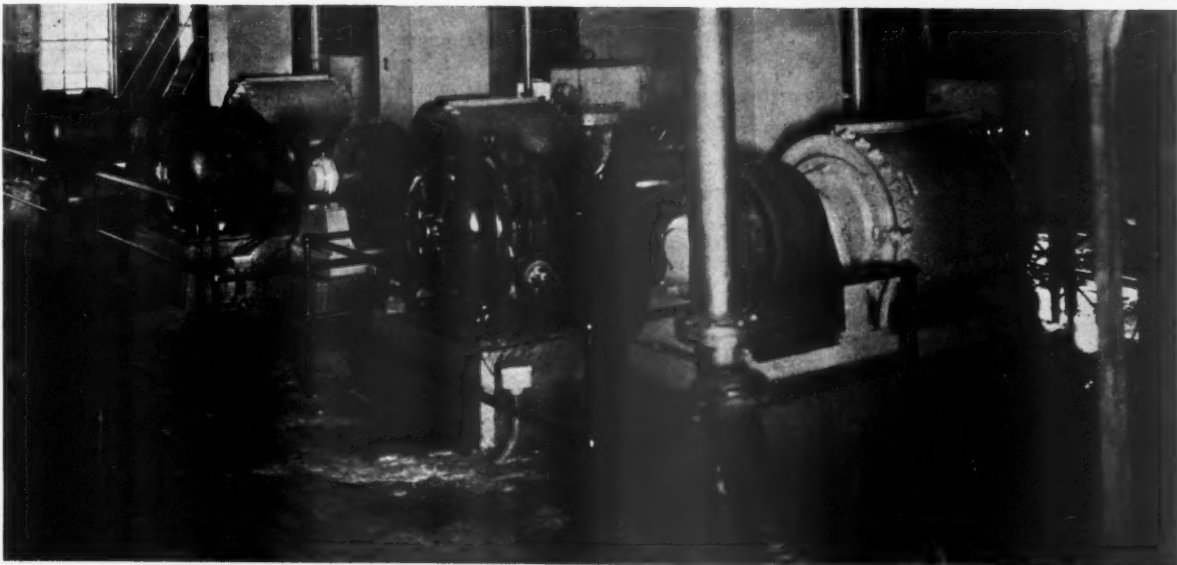
The West Lumber & Pulp Co. is a joint organization of Grays Harbor financiers and lumbermen and eastern capitalists. Plans for the Junction City plant are now being drawn and the contract for the mill construction will be let this spring, officers of the company said this month. Piling for the foundation was driven several months ago and the site was filled. The company has contracted with the city for 10,000,000 gallons of water per day from the city.

The A. J. West lumber mill, which is to be run in connection with the pulp plant, resumed operations several months ago.

The Pacific States Pulp & Paper Co., an organization of Washington men, acquired a site near Junction City and across the Chehalis river from the Grays Harbor Commercial Co. mill. Officials state that construction will be started this spring or summer. An area of the land was cleared several months ago and some test piling sunk, but nothing further has been done.

This company has also signed for 10,000,000 gallons of water from the city of Aberdeen daily.

## These three Bird Pulp Screens replaced sixteen old type screens



*Bird Pulp Screen with Motor Drive*

***As Good for Pulp as  
the Bird Screen  
is for Paper***

**BIRD**  
MACHINERY

The Bogalusa Paper Company, Inc., is screening 150 tons of pulp per day on these three Bird Pulp Screens. They state that they are getting cleaner pulp than with their old installation of sixteen screens.

Ask us to show you what Bird Pulp Screens can do for you.

**Bird Machine Co.**

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# The Bird Pulp Screen

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HAUG DESIGN

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### Canal Traffic Points to Greater Markets

Paper traffic between Pacific and Atlantic ports is playing its part in the need for increased facilities in the Panama Canal according to reports on growth of tonnage being carried through the Canal. The tonnage of general cargoes carried between the Pacific Coast and Atlantic States, in the intercoastal trade, by American ships, during the fiscal year 1927 (10,863,000 tons) was virtually equal to the total tonnage of cargoes (10,885,000 tons) from and to all ports of origin and destination, carried through the Canal by ships of all nations in the fiscal year of 1922.

Demonstrating that the Pacific Coast has not yet met all of its own paper demands, pulp and paper are listed among the principal commodities which have shown a constant increase in the Panama Canal cargoes from the Atlantic to the Pacific. The figures given are:

1924 .....	97,987 tons
1925 .....	110,805 tons
1926 .....	111,517 tons
1927 .....	160,515 tons
Intercoastal 1927 .....	61,760 tons

The intercoastal figure represents more than 40 per cent of the Pacific-bound paper shipments. Europe sent 19,300 tons to the Pacific States via the Canal as well as 18,140 tons of paper to South America and 15,000 tons to the Far East. This tonnage to South America and to the Far East indicates an additional market for Pacific Coast products as does the 22,300 tons shipped from Eastern Canada to Australasia via the Canal.

Other figures to show the increase have been compiled. In the past five-year period paper tonnage from the Atlantic to the Pacific has increased from 37,000 tons in 1922 to the present figure of approximately 161,000 tons.

Generally, intercoastal traffic constituted 39.1 per cent of the total traffic in 1927 and showed an increase of 620,000 tons over 1926. The Pacific Coast states and British Columbia received about 3,770,000 tons or nearly 44 per cent of the total cargoes that came west through the Canal. The Pacific Coast region of North America supplied nearly 70 per cent of the cargoes that went East through the Canal to the Atlantic.

Broadly speaking, the eastern side of the North American continent received 63 per cent of the cargoes that went east through the Canal and sent out 65 per cent of the cargoes that went west through the Canal. The western side sent out nearly 70 per cent of the cargoes that went east through the Canal and received nearly 44 per cent of the cargoes that came through it from the Atlantic to the Pacific.

### Leadbetter Donates Summer Camp

F. W. Leadbetter, Portland, prominent in the pulp and paper industry of the Pacific Northwest, has given a 45-acre estate to the city of Santa Barbara, California, for development for recreational purposes. The property, which overlooks the beach, is valued at a half million dollars, it is understood. A part of the tract has been used as a summer camp for tubercular children for the past nine years. The camp will become a permanent feature.

Mr. Leadbetter, who maintains his home a part of the year at Santa Barbara, is head of the Columbia River Paper Mills, Vancouver, Wash., and the Oregon

Pulp & Paper Co., Salem. He has contemplated for many years giving the estate to the California city, it is understood, and was awaiting the time he now feels opportune. It is possible the property may be developed as a municipal golf links or improved with an aquarium.

### Longview Fibre Has Further Program

M. A. Wertheimer, of New York City, president of the Thilmany Pulp and Paper Co., of Kaukauna, Wis., and chairman of the board of directors of the Longview Fibre Co., a new operation in Washington, has been in Longview for the past six weeks, on an extended business trip. Speaking before the chamber of commerce on the occasion of a dinner complimenting Joseph B. Strauss, Chicago bridge engineer, Mr. Wertheimer said: "It has been our experience that pulp and paper manufacturing can advantageously use saw mill waste. Longview, with a strategic location for ocean shipments, also provided a large quantity of this waste, and these two factors influenced our coming."

Mr. Wertheimer said that the present 100-ton daily capacity pulp mill is hoped to be the first unit of others to come later. "Understand me, this is not a promise, but is a part of our program, if it works out," he said.

### Harrisburg Looks Into Pulp

Business leaders of Harrisburg, Oregon, are making a concerted effort to land a pulp mill for their town, and a committee of chamber of commerce members has been appointed to confer with pulp companies interested in Willamette Valley sites. Abundance of balm wood in the vicinity makes Harrisburg a good prospect, they claim.

Balm wood, a member of the cottonwood family, is closely allied with the balm of Gilead trees of the Old World, prized for the medicinal gum which exudes from the bark. Similar trees of this variety are said to have been used in the manufacture of pulp during the early history of the industry in Oregon, especially by the Crown Willamette Paper Co. of Oregon City, where a plantation of cottonwoods was started.

### Lubersky Returns From Chicago

I. Lubersky, Portland, Pacific Northwest sales promotion manager for Fibreboard Products, Inc., has returned from a business trip to St. Paul and Chicago. Previous to taking his present position Mr. Lubersky was with the old National Paper Products Co., now a part of the Fibreboard concern.

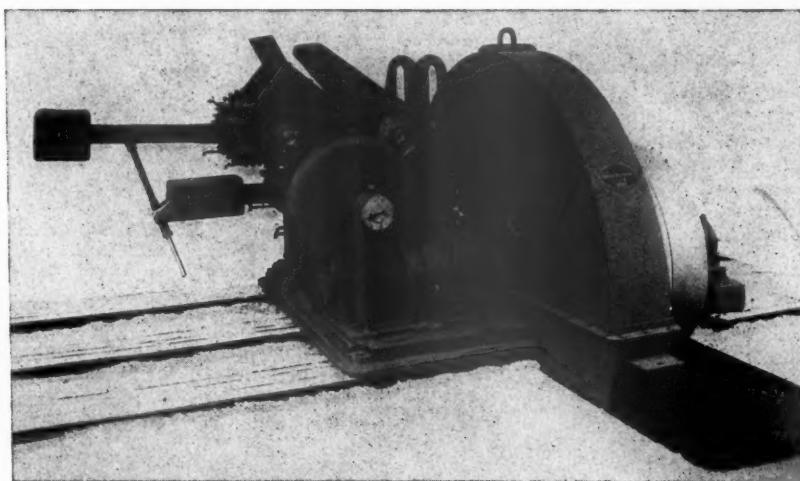
### Power Rates Too High, Says Herb

Power rates in Bellingham are too high, and all out of proportion to rates in other Pacific Coast cities, according to statements made by Mr. Elmer Herb, treasurer of the Pacific Coast Paper Mills, Bellingham, in a recent address before the Bellingham Chamber of Commerce. Efforts to reduce the rates fall on deaf ears, Mr. Herb remarked.

Three other obstacles stand in the way of further development in Bellingham, according to Mr. Herb. These are excessive freight rates, high commercial water rates and high taxes.



# K. M. W. SLAB CHIPPER



**THE K. M. W. SLAB CHIPPER**

*Makes Sawmill and Box Factory Waste Into Good Quality  
Chips for Pulp at Low Cost.*

This chipper is especially designed for slabs and edgings and is of the same general construction as the K. M. W. round wood chippers. The spout, however, has a feed arrangement so arranged as to allow the smallest piece of wood to be chipped successfully.

Both of these chippers are guaranteed to make excellent chips with the least amount of power.

Several are now working on this Continent.

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*For Paper Machinery Limited, Montreal*

### Zellerbach Engineers "Siwash" in Alaska

Those who know Southeastern Alaska know that the climate on the shore in the winter time is not the same climate that prevails 1,000 feet up the rugged slopes. Snow, and lots of it, is the order of the day on the upper levels. But it is snow that fills the little mountain lakes and stores them with potential water power.

How to develop that power and where power can best be developed is a problem on which Wendell Dawson, representative of the Zellerbach interests, which plan a huge news print mill in Alaska, has been working.

Mr. Dawson, accompanied by Jerry Wootan, made a trip into the interior of Revillagigedo Island, on which Ketchikan is situated, in January, to study any difficulties which might be encountered in running a transmission line across country in connection with a hydro-electric development.

The two men went inland from Behm Canal, near the head of Grace Lake, traveling about 30 miles on the slopes on bearpaw snowshoes. They were gone for five days, during which time they "siwashed" it, that is, lived in the open in native style. They reached the 1,000-foot level and found the snow to be 20 to 30 feet deep at that elevation. At 500 feet it was about six feet deep. They saw many evidences of snow slides, but that danger was minimized as crisp weather prevailed throughout the trip.

No special difficulties were reported to stand in the way of building a transmission line. Sleet conditions prevail at certain times of the year, but the southern slopes are less open to this danger, except at passes where the cooler northern winds have a chance to meet the warmer breezes from the sea. At such places sleet conditions are very pronounced.

A fair-sized unnamed lake was found. The air maps had shown this lake as probably draining into Grace Lake, but in reality the flow was into the Manzanita basin. The men reached a ridge where they could see Carroll Inlet, a long, narrow arm that reaches virtually into the center of the island. A potential power development exists at the head of this inlet, where Swan Lake drains into the sea.

Mr. Dawson arrived in Ketchikan last summer. Since that time he has placed stream gauges in the potential power streams in the Ketchikan area and has been keeping stream flow records looking toward power utilization for pulp and paper manufacture.

### Get Time Extension on Cowlitz Power Study

The Backus-Brooks interests will have another year in which to complete their power study of the Cowlitz river in Southwestern Washington. Mr. R. K. Tiffany, supervisor of hydraulics for Washington, announced the decision to extend the time on February 20.

The Cowlitz river project was treated in detail in the February number of PACIFIC PULP & PAPER INDUSTRY. Mr. E. W. Backus, prominent newsprint manufacturer in the Great Lakes region, is the assignee of C. C. Garland of Tacoma, who originally filed on the Cowlitz river development in 1925. During the past two years engineers have been carrying on extensive surveys on the Cowlitz to determine stream flows, rock formations and similar datum looking toward utilization of the 250,000 h.p., which the stream can develop. It is estimated that \$200,000 has been expended in this survey work in the past two years.

Mr. Tiffany extended the time to permit further

study of earth and rock formations on the potential dam sites. Survey work up to the present has included diamond drilling, pit digging, and seepage studies.

Although the circumstances point to the development of a pulp and paper project ultimately, no announcement has been made by Mr. Backus relating to the final utilization of the Cowlitz river power.

### Astoria Box & Paper Sold by Sheriff

The property occupied by the sawmill, box factory and auxiliaries of the Astoria Box and Paper Co. was sold to the City of Astoria at a sheriff's sale at the court house last week, the city bidding \$150,101.95, the amount of the judgment held against the property for delinquent assessments.

The sale completes the procedure set in motion some time ago by which the city is seeking a way in which it can assist in the expansion plans of the company. The foreclosure against the property was a friendly action. The city is now in a position in which it can lease or sell the property to the operating company, thus relieving it from the burden of assessments which has balked its expansion plans in the past.

The company at present operates only a sawmill. It incorporated more than a year ago in anticipation of expansion to include pulp manufacture.

### Reed Mill Adds Night Crew

A new night crew has been put to work at the Reed lumber mill at Shelton, Wash., which is part of the lumber-pulp industrial unit formed by the Rainier Pulp & Paper Co., and the Reed & McCleary lumber mills. The pulp mill has been drawing on the Reed hemlock mill for chips and from both mills for steam and power requirements. The two saw mills also depend on the mutual hog fuel pile and boiler house for power requirements and this has taxed the fuel problem, it is understood. The new crew is operating a second chipping plant, which has recently been completed in connection with the Reed mill. The pulp mill also receives a large amount of chips from its own wood room and from lumber mills in Grays Harbor.

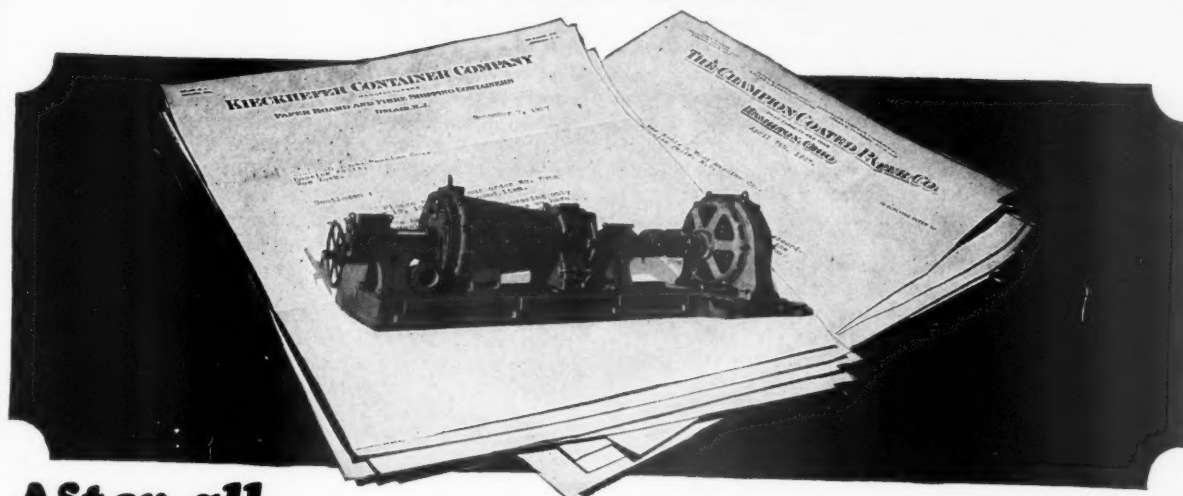
### Make Concrete Pouring Record

The way Chris Kuppler & Sons have been going at the job of constructing the Grays Harbor Pulp Company's buildings at Hoquiam, Wash., indicates that the good weather which prevailed in February in the Grays Harbor area was used to good advantage. During the month this contracting firm poured a total of 4000 yards of concrete, a record for one month.

The forms are now rapidly being stripped from much of the concrete and first installation of digesters will begin within a week. About 300 men are working at the plant, most of them under the direction of the Kupplers. Oscar Kuppler was in Hoquiam for about ten days during February from Port Angeles assisting with the work at Hoquiam.

### Port Townsend Will Celebrate

Citizens of Port Townsend, Wash., have been planning a celebration about April 1 when the steamer Hanley arrives from the Atlantic Coast with thirty carloads of machinery for the kraft mill of the National Paper Products Co., which is now building at Port Townsend. The citizens have taken an unusual amount of civic interest in the new mill.



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**Jordans  
Jordan Plug Filling  
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**Holland  
Fast Circulating  
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Cylinder Washers  
Board Machines  
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Stuff Chests  
Rag Cutters  
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It's not the manufacturer's "say-so" but the user's actual experience that is the measure of value of a piece of equipment.

Our files are crowded with interesting "back-pats" from paper-makers who have invested in NOBLE & WOOD equipment,—producers of every variety of paper from finest tissue to heaviest wall board. They tell a story of years of dependable performance, with "satisfaction" emphasized again and again.

We'll be glad to show you the letters. Better yet, we'd like to show you how NOBLE & WOOD equipment can speed up production, cut overhead and improve output in your own plant. Our engineers are at your service. Let them bring equipment-satisfaction into your mill.

**NOBLE & WOOD**  
MACHINE COMPANY  
Hoosick Falls New York



### Astoria Restates Pulp Opportunities

Taking the position that the concessions which the City of Astoria can offer to pulp and paper companies seeking to establish themselves at the mouth of the Columbia river should be restated in form guaranteeing their legality, and should be offered openly to any industrial concern which may be in a position to avail itself of them, the Astoria Chamber of Commerce has warmly urged the city commission so to re-vamp the concession matter.

The commission has indicated that it is in accord with such a program, but deferred action until after George Garrett, new city manager, who succeeded O. A. Kratz on March 1, should be able to act in the matter. A year and a half ago the city gave certain concessions to the Northwestern Pulp and Paper Co. These concessions were predicated upon the company completing a 100-ton pulp mill within 18 months. Construction on the mill was never started, and in the meantime the city's concessions have been tied up and pledged to this company, keeping others from consideration of Astoria. As the time limit of the Northwestern concessions has expired, and as they always were of doubtful legality, the Astoria Chamber of Commerce has called for a restatement of the matter.

The concessions given the Northwestern company included the gift of a 13-acre site on Youngs river; the gift of 500,000,000 gallons of water per year without cost; and fixing of a price of \$25 per 1,000,000 gallons of water used in excess of that amount.

The concessions were predicated upon the commencement of construction within 100 days of the granting of the concession and the completion of a 100-ton pulp mill within 18 months.

The position of the Chamber of Commerce was recently stated fully by A. S. Robinson, president, in the following language:

"The question of pulp mills is foremost in the public mind. Under ordinary conditions it would be a primary function of the Chamber of Commerce to expend its full energies to secure a pulp mill for the community. However, during the past two years it has not been in a position to conduct a campaign for pulp mills because of the fact that the city concessions relating to a primary requisite for a pulp mill, water, have been at the disposal of our local pulp mill enterprises and the site belonging to the city has heretofore also been placed at the disposal of our local proposed mill. Our Chamber has co-operated very closely with our local pulp mill officials. It sponsored and put on one drive for the sale of stock and secured many thousands of dollars of stock subscriptions for the benefit of the company. Again during 1927 the board of directors of the Chamber not only endorsed the efforts of the local pulp concern but appointed a speaker, Mr. E. B. Hughes, who urged the support of this organization before all the service clubs of the city.

"Although the Chamber has had inquiries regarding the opportunities here for pulp manufacture it has in the past greatly favored and still does favor the development of a local enterprise. However, the board of directors has decided that whatever advantages Astoria holds for pulp and paper should in the future be extended to that organization, whether local or otherwise, which first being of a stable financial character, will accept whatever legal concessions the city is ready to offer and be ready and willing to construction of an enterprise which we have every reason to believe would be even more successful than a similar industry established elsewhere."

### Inland Empire Plans Not Completed

Plans for the development of the hydro-electric power plant of the Inland Paper company mill at Millwood, Wash., east of Spokane, have not been completed, but are in process of ironing out, according to Judson Rosebush of Appleton, Wash., president of the company. Mr. Rosebush, in company with Mrs. Rosebush, returned late in February from Seattle, where he attended the inauguration of M. Lyle Spencer as president of the University of Washington.

It is expected that before another month rolls around plans will be in shape for the actual beginning of operations, which are expected to include a big expansion period for the company, including development of power sites on the Spokane river and a heavy increase in production of paper at the mill. A recent bond issue of from \$2,250,000 to \$2,500,000, to finance the proposed work, has been reported sold to a syndicate of Spokane and Minneapolis financial concerns, the Spokane houses being the Spokane & Eastern Trust company, the Murphey-Favre company and the Washington Trust company. The Minneapolis house is the Minnesota Loan & Trust Co.

### Veteran Electrician In Hospital

Mr. John Michels (Jake), veteran electrician of the West Linn plant of the Crown Willamette Paper Co., who was in the Hutchinson hospital at Oregon City, has been removed to his home, but is still quite ill.

Jake Michels has been the "juice" man at West Linn for forty years, and has seen the electrical equipment grow from a few Edison generators for light to its present capacity of hundreds of motors, from about the smallest manufactured to the giants of 2500 h. p.

## —FOR SALE— MODERN PAPER MILL EQUIPMENT— COMPLETE—USED ONE MONTH

### FOURDRINIER PAPER MACHINE

Wire 96"x65'-0", three presses, twenty-nine dryers, two stacks calendars, two bowl reel, double drum winder and Marshall Drives.

Three 1200-lb. beaters, two large jordans, screens, stuff pumps, agitators, line shafting complete with pulleys and bearings.

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Moffat Water Heater, installed year ago, Model G, Type L, total height 20 ft., storage tank 9 ft. diameter by 10 ft. high; heating tank 7 ft. diameter by 10 ft. high. Also 75 h.p. Corliss engine, belts, 400 ft. shafting, pulleys.

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The present organization of the two journals will be maintained intact with offices at Portland, Seattle, San Francisco and Los Angeles.

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71 Columbia Street Seattle, Wash.

### Orval Wales Heads Pulp Importers

At the annual meeting of the Association of American Wood Pulp Importers held on February 2, 1928, Mr. Orval Wales, of Johaneson, Wales & Sparre, Inc., 250 Park Ave., New York, was elected president to serve during the present year. Other officers elected at the same meeting were:

Vice-President—Stanley B. Willey, 110 E. 42nd St., N. Y. C.

Secretary—Edwin B. Ericksen, 347 Madison Ave., N. Y. C.

Treasurer—William H. Anders, 551 Fifth Ave., N. Y. C.

### Testing Colorado Wood for Pulp

Colorado's expectations of breaking into the pulp producing field are a step nearer to realization through a recent shipment of ten carloads of peeled and split spruce and balsam wood from the Wilson Saw Mill at Rico to Milwaukee mills for a thorough test in paper making. The results of the tests will determine whether or not a large proposed pulp mill will be built in the region.

### No Bids for Colorado Pulp and Paper Company

No prospective purchasers were in evidence at the court ordered auction sale of the Colorado Pulp & Paper Co., at Denver on Feb. 29, and not a single bid was received. Would-be purchasers apparently were made wary of bidding through the fact that the affairs of the company are still a matter of litigation. The sale was ordered in district court on January 16, when it was made evident that the earnings of the company

would not permit the retiring of \$60,000 of bonds at the end of the six months receivership as had been hoped. The plant has been operated at a profit since August, 1927, under the receivership of George W. Beck, it is said, but could not stand the large payment required. A second sale will be held on March 28, in accordance with the court order.

### Willapa Selling Stock Only In Oregon

The Willapa Pulp & Paper Mills are offering their stock only in the state of Oregon, according to Mr. R. A. Swain, president of the company. An item published in the February number of PACIFIC PULP & PAPER INDUSTRY stated that the Willapa Pulp & Paper Mills were offering 4000 shares of first preferred stock through the Charles A. Davis & Co., bond dealers in the Kohl building, San Francisco, and that Geoffrey Winslow was associated with the Davis company in the sale of the stock.

President Swain states:

"No concern outside the state of Oregon is representing the Willapa Pulp & Paper Mills in the sale of its stock.

"The stock being offered by the Charles A. Davis & Co., of San Francisco, is personal stock of Geoffrey Winslow, acquired by him, and is his own property absolutely."

Charles A. Davis, of the Charles A. Davis & Co., states that:

"Mr. Winslow is not associated with our firm, and is not engaged in the sale of Willapa Pulp & Paper stock. The fact of the matter is that we bought a block of 4000 shares of this stock from Mr. Winslow, which was personally owned stock, and which we have syndicated and are selling in this market."

Mr. Winslow states that he held certain interests in the Columbia Box & Lumber Co., between South Bend and Raymond, Wash., which were subsequently acquired by the Willapa Pulp & Paper Mills in exchange for the parcel of stock.

### Ostensen Visits Eastern Mills

H. E. Ostenson, paper mill foreman of the Crown Willamette Paper Co.'s mill at Camas, Wash., left on February 24 for a three weeks' trip for the purpose of viewing operations in mills of the Middle West. Mr. Ostenson left directly for Chicago. This practice of sending its operating men out to study working conditions in other mills is a method regularly employed by the Crown Willamette company to keep current on latest methods.

## Mill Manager

Now manager of well known ground wood sulphite and paper mill desires to locate in Northwest in same capacity.

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HIGH COLORED      CLEAN      STRONG  
UNBLEACHED SULPHITE

Made from sound, fresh-cut pulpwood

AIR DRIED      SHREDDED      COMPACT BALES

### Aberdeen Water Tunnel Fourth Completed

One fourth of the 16,000-foot tunnel for Aberdeen's industrial water system—which within a year is expected to furnish a huge water supply to two or more pulp and paper plants to be located on Grays Harbor—has been driven, according to A. M. Torpen, chief engineer of the project. All shafts have been driven to the tunnel depth and crews are maintaining continuous work on six faces of the tunnel. Tunneling is now going ahead faster than expected by engineers and if no delays are encountered, the long tube should be drilled and completed in the early fall. Work on the small intake basin on the Wynooche river is not expected to start until the latter months of the project construction, Mr. Torpen stated. The basin job is one of the smallest items in the Seims-Carlson contract, he declared, and the company will concentrate on the construction of the tube for many months yet.

The construction company is working and will continue until completion to work continuous shifts in the tunnel. Drill crews continue to encounter the soft sandstone formation which engineers predicted would form the major portion of the divide between the Wynooche and Chehalis rivers, the ridge penetrated by the tunnel. Most of the tunnel progress has been made at shaft No. 2, the first shaft to be sunk. More than 2,000 feet of tunnel has been driven on the two faces of this shaft.

Pouring of the concrete lining for the tunnel is not expected to start for about two months.

Contract for the excavation of the Van Winkle creek reservoir and construction of a dam in connection and for the construction of the Junction City aqueduct, have been awarded to the Wright Construction Co. of Aberdeen on a bid of \$203,170, by the city council. The contract was awarded on the recommendation of the water committee and Mr. Torpen, who is the chief engineer of the project. The Wright company was the lowest of eight bidders.

The contract for valves and sluice gates was split by the Chapman Valve and Mfg. Co., Indian Orchard, Mass., and the Coldwell-Wilcox Co., Newburgh, N. Y. The Beall Pipe & Tank Co., of Portland, got the contract for 40,000 pounds of pipe for the project. Various other contracts for the construction of the viaduct, dam and reservoir were also awarded.

### Hoquiam Mill Will Tunnel for Water

Construction on a tunnel for a pipe line to bring water from a point eight miles up the East Hoquiam River to the Grays Harbor Pulp Co., at Hoquiam, Wash., will be started late in March, according to J. W. Cunningham, of Barr & Cunningham, Portland consulting engineers, who completed an investigation of the tunnel possibilities for the pulp concern last month. Bids from selected contractors for the project were being received as this was written, Mr. Cunningham said. The length of time to complete the work had not been determined.

The tunnel will necessitate a 1400-foot bore and will cut from 2,300 feet to a half mile from a line following down the East Hoquiam river, doing away with a great amount of difficult work in laying a big pipe line under Hoquiam streets. Easy access to and from the bore by workmen and tunneling apparatus will be afforded by the size of the tunnel, which is to be large enough to house a 30-inch, or larger, pipe line. Neither the tun-

nel size nor the exact size of the proposed pipe line had been determined, the Portland engineer stated.

The exact amount of water to be diverted from the stream will depend upon the size of the pipe used and the immediate needs of the pulp plant, it was announced. The upper river intake will be from a small pond from where the pulp company proposes to pump its water to the mill site. No large dam will be constructed, it was declared, although a small dam will be used to back up a head sufficient to supply the pumping plant.

The Grays Harbor Pulp Co. is now building a 150-ton sulphite mill which is scheduled to be completed during the present year.

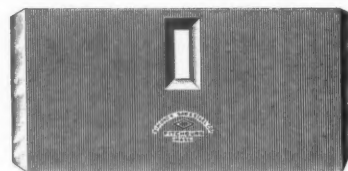
### Newspapers Passing Up Colors

The Rocky Mountain News and the Denver Evening News, the Scripps-Howard papers at Denver, have ceased using colors for extras and now are printing entirely on white paper. Many favorable comments have been received indicating that readers in general approve the change and do not in the least miss the "greens" and "pinks". Most of them agree that the white paper is easiest on the eyes.

### Hawley Has New Superintendent

Mr. Paul Hess has begun his duties as mill superintendent at Hawley Pulp & Paper Co., Oregon City, and Mr. George Pusey, who has been mill superintendent for many years, has been named general superintendent. Mr. Hess comes from Fort Frances, Ontario, where he was superintendent for the Backus interests. He is rated as a specialist on news print production.

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# An Announcement

## TO ALL MEN INTERESTED IN WESTERN LUMBER!

**T**HE THIRTY-EIGHTH ANNUAL REVIEW of the West Coast Lumberman will be published on the first of next May. For many years, the West Coast Lumberman has been publishing these Annual Reviews, and they are now looked upon and accepted as the "reference books" of Western Lumber—cyclopedias of information which cover every phase of the industry.

The scope and value of these annual reviews have long been recognized by the lumber and logging industry of the West. Hundreds of leading lumbermen have preserved these annual reviews for reference.

In announcing this Thirty-Eighth Annual Review, it is our belief that it will be even of greater value than the annuals that have gone before. In its preparation, we are gathering together a great mass of statistical matter and articles of great interest pertaining to the lumber industry, and can promise you that this coming annual will be a book which every

lumberman will value and use frequently as a reference book of methods, innovations, improvements and fact.

Already we have received many orders for special advertising space from lumbermen, machinery concerns and supply houses, who have come to know the great advertising value of these annual reviews through their actual experience in carrying advertisements in them.

But it is more than just the advertising value of these pages which makes its appeal to the lumbermen of the West who are reserving space in this review. There is a feeling among many of them that a great annual book of this kind is essential to the industry, that its success in a way reflects their success, their ambitions and their aims. And so the lumber manufacturers, wholesalers, exporters and loggers of the West Coast are co-operating with us in making even a greater success of this Thirty-Eighth Annual Review than any we have published in the past.

## THIRTY-EIGHTH Annual Review

### *West Coast Lumberman*

SEATTLE

WASHINGTON

TACOMA

### Hints Pulp Plant at Longview

W. L. McCormick, secretary of the Weyerhaeuser Timber Co., of Tacoma, testifying at Portland last month in a Longview train hearing, dropped a hint of the Weyerhaeuser plans for their Longview development. He said that the company had bought a large plant site at Longview, looking forward to development of by-products plants.

The three mills being built at Longview have a designed cut of 700,000 feet daily. The company's site is considerably over 600 acres in area. George S. Long, general manager of the Weyerhaeuser company, has made no statement concerning future plans, but in view of the large amount of sawmill waste which will be available, a pulp and paper by-products plant is deemed by interested observers as an entirely feasible development.

### Crown Willamette Issues 1927 Earnings Report

Net profits of \$2,618,418.89 are reported by the Crown Willamette Paper Co., for the year 1927 in the second annual report. Gross profits for the year before depreciation, taxes and interest had been deducted were \$5,740,267.24, compared with \$5,570,854.16 for the year 1926. Net profits for 1926 were \$2,664,393.60.

Over-production of paper products in 1927, both on the Pacific Coast and elsewhere, brought about a reduction in prices on most grades of paper, according to President Louis Bloch in a statement accompanying the report.

Mr. Bloch's letter and the financial report follow:

#### CROWN WILLAMETTE PAPER COMPANY

248 Battery Street,  
San Francisco, Calif.,  
February 25, 1928.

To the Stockholders of

Crown Willamette Paper Company:

The Consolidated Balance Sheet of the Crown Willamette Paper Company and wholly owned companies, as at December 31, 1927, is submitted herewith, together with statements of the profit and loss and surplus accounts for the year 1927, as well as corresponding accounts of the Pacific Mills, Ltd.

During the past year over-production of paper products, both on the Pacific Coast and elsewhere on the continent, has brought about reduction in price on most grades, but we have met this situation to a material extent by economies which were effected as the result of improvements in logging and manufacturing operations.

The operations for the year 1927 of the Crown Willamette Paper Company and wholly owned subsidiaries show, before charging depreciation, depletion, bond interest and Federal income tax, a profit of \$5,740,267.24 and, after deducting all these charges, result in a net profit of \$2,618,418.89.

The above earnings for 1927 do not include any portion of the profits of the Pacific Mills, Ltd., of which your company owned 67.12% of the outstanding preferred stock and 92.11% of the common stock at December 31, 1927. The share of Pacific Mills, Ltd., profits for 1927, applicable to the stockholdings of Crown Willamette Paper Company, but undistributed, is \$706,501.37, without deduction for any United States Federal income tax, which may be chargeable against it when the distribution is made.

During the year we have redeemed and cancelled \$325,500.00 of the bonds of the company, and have paid a note \$204,000.00 on account of deferred payments on timberland purchases. A total of \$1,281,383.68 was also spent on capital additions, improvements and timber purchases.

The net working capital, at December 31, 1927, has increased more than \$1,000,000.00 since December 31, 1926, and you will note current assets amount to 3¼ times the current liabilities, and that, aside from the current month's accounts payable, there is no indebtedness other than bonded indebtedness and deferred payments on timberland purchases.

We have recently made a very desirable purchase of the Western Waxed Paper Company of California and the Western Waxed Paper Company of Oregon, both of which companies are large users of our products.

We have extended to December 31, 1931, our contracts for

the supplying of newsprint paper to most of our customers, which contracts cover the full newsprint output of the plants of Crown Willamette Paper Company and Pacific Mills, Ltd.

The attached Balance Sheets have been certified by the auditors of each company and their certificates are attached.

Respectfully submitted,

LOUIS BLOCH,

President.

#### Crown Willamette Paper Company and Owned Companies BALANCE SHEET, DECEMBER 31, 1927

Assets			
Current Assets:			
Cash	\$ 1,978,653.07		
United States Government Bonds	1,040,844.68		
Accounts Receivable	2,199,100.34		
Notes Receivable	318,983.02		
Inventories	4,833,407.69	\$10,370,988.80	
Investments:			
Pacific Mills, Limited, Approximately 88.5% Owned	\$11,299,526.66		
Miscellaneous Investments	55,700.00	11,355,226.66	
Sinking Fund With Trustee			
		144.60	
Capital Assets:			
Land	\$ 1,599,353.80		
Timberlands, Less Depletion	15,993,749.74		
Water-rights and Patents, Less Amortization	163,068.88		
West Linn Water Power Lease, Less Amortization	2,232,941.85		
Buildings, Machinery and Equipment	\$22,500,048.12		
Less Reserve for Depreciation	2,363,201.28	20,136,846.84	40,125,961.11
Deferred Charges to Future Operations			
		85,752.79	
		\$61,938,073.96	
Liabilities			
Current Liabilities:			
Accounts Payable	\$ 1,448,809.14		
Bond Interest Accrued	584,220.00		
State and County Taxes Accrued	397,918.65		
Provision for Federal income taxes (13½%)	386,100.60		
	\$ 2,817,048.39		
Dividends Declared	350,000.00	\$ 3,167,048.39	
First Mortgage Sinking Fund 6% Gold Bonds, dated January 1, 1926:			
Authorized	\$25,000,000.00		
Issued	\$20,000,000.00		
Less:			
Redeemed and Cancelled	\$ 525,500.00		
In Treasury	500.00	526,000.00	19,474,000.00
Notes Payable Covering Deferred Payments on Timberland Purchases, Due Yearly 1929 to 1934			
		1,224,000.00	
Reserve for Contingencies			
		280,000.00	
Capital and Surplus:			
Stated Capital	\$28,382,300.00		
Initial Surplus	6,799,664.75		
	\$35,181,964.75		
Earned Surplus	2,611,060.82	37,793,025.57	
Represented by:			
200,000 Shares No Par Value First Preferred	\$7.00		
Per Share Cumulative;			
41,000 Shares No Par Value Second Preferred	\$6.00		
Per Share Cumulative from January 1, 1928;			
1,000,000 Shares No Par Value Common.			

Note—The Company is contingently liable as guarantor on \$4,610,000.00 bonds of Pacific Mills, Limited, which are secured by mortgages on properties of that Company having a book value of approximately \$16,500,000.00.

### Pacific Mills Report Earnings

Pacific Mills, Ltd., Ocean Falls, reports a net revenue for the first nine months of 1927 amounting to \$1,683,729. Write-off for depreciation and depletion totalled \$627,733 and \$15,177 respectively. Charges for bond interest amounted to \$246,765 and reserve for taxes \$132,527. The balance of \$661,585 was carried to surplus account. Reported net revenue for the third quarter was \$549,561 with \$212,252 being carried to surplus after all charges. Bond interest was carried at \$81,256, and \$4,267 was reserved for income taxes. Crown Willamette Paper Co. controls 88 per cent of the stock in Pacific Mills, Ltd.

## *Income Tax Accounting*

HERE is a fundamental difference between methods of reducing taxes which may safely be regarded as effective and lawful, as distinguished from forbidden evasion.

The average business man finds it profitable to employ Accountants trained and versed in the intricacies of the Income Tax Law, to install tax saving methods not in conflict with the Law or Regulations.

New rulings and decisions effecting the years 1917 to 1921 are continually being rendered of benefit to the taxpayer based on the interpretation of the laws and modern accounting methods as applied thereto.

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Washington, D. C.

### When Sixty Feet a Minute Was Crazy

George Pusey, superintendent at the Hawley Pulp & Paper Co., Oregon City, Ore., stood looking at the big new 234-inch Beloit machine which was just turning out its first merchantable news print on February 27. In the world of paper making the machine is pronounced as the "last word," not meaning, perhaps, that it is the ultimate in development in paper making machinery, but at the present writing it represents a combination of all the best talent in the machine makers' art.

"Do you think you will reach 1,500 feet a minute on the new machine?" Mr. Pusey was asked.

"Frankly, we do not know," Mr. Pusey said. "When you talk 1,500 feet you talk real speed. There are lots of problems at 1,500 feet that you haven't got when the machine is running at lower speeds. There are stresses and strains in a machine running at 1,500 feet that do not appear at lower speeds. Sometimes it seems that at that speed a machine is just trying to tear itself apart."

And then Mr. Pusey drifted into the past with a little reminiscence. "We don't know what we will be able to do tomorrow. But progress in paper making has certainly been rapid. The things that have been accomplished in the past rather lead us to wonder what is in store for the future."

"My father was a paper maker ahead of me. I can remember when he was working in a mill back in New York state. The operator of this mill sent for a paper maker from New York City. The mill owner had an idea that he ought to get more speed out of his machines. He was getting fifty feet a minute then. Fifty feet, think of it!

"This paper maker came up from the city and the mill owner told him to speed the machine up to 60 feet a minute. 'Sixty feet a minute?' the paper maker cried, holding up his hands in horror. 'Why, you're crazy. You'll wreck the machine. If I had known that you expected me to raise that machine up to sixty feet a minute I never would have come up here from New York.'

"But I guess they must have found a way to get sixty feet a minute," Mr. Pusey added. "And I guess we have gone a little past that by now. But the principle of paper making remains the same."

### Longview Paper Machine Arrives

Rail shipments of the new paper machine to be installed in the Longview Fibre Company's big plant at Longview are now being received from the Beloit Iron Works, of Beloit, Wis., and assembling is to be under way in the near future. The new machine is designed for a capacity of approximately 30 tons daily of kraft paper. The width is 172 inches. It is a Yankee machine. The plant started operations last October, and is now approaching its designed capacity of 100 tons of pulp daily.

### Thunder Bay Engineer on Coast

R. L. Kittell, construction engineer for the Consolidated Water Power & Paper Co., of Wisconsin and Ontario, spent February on the Coast visiting paper mill friends and relatives. Mr. Kittell recently completed the work on the Thunder Bay plant of his company and was on leave of absence while on his trip through the West.

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Photograph of the SCREEN SUPREME  
Operating in a Pacific Coast Pulp Mill

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AT LESS COST

OPERATION ENTIRELY ELECTRICAL

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Screen vibrates 3600 times per minute.

MAXIMUM CHIP CAPACITY

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